PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE BEE
WASHINGTON

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Congressional Library

Attorney King Speaks.

Christian Influence.

Attorney L. Melendez King addressed the Young Men's Christian Association at its opening Sunday before last. Attorney King took for his subject Christian Manhood. The hall was filled with some of the most intelligent and representative men in the city.

The subject of Christianity was first discussed in general, showing how Christianity differed in a large degree from other forms of religion, and how it had been conducive to the present progress of the world as no other religion had done or could possibly do under the circumstances. He also paid a glowing compliment to Constantine the Great, under whose rule the Christian religion received its greatest triumph. He also said:

"Never in the history of the world has mankind experienced the progress along all lines as he is experiencing today, and it is doubtless true that the progress of the world, as we see it, is due largely to the permeating influences of Christianity as it has affected the hearts and souls of mankind.

"When we compare the conditions of things as they are now with the conditions which existed before the Christian era, we are readily convinced of the great change which has taken place; but however much has been done, there is still a great deal yet to be done. We are making remarkable progress; on the other hand, there are also certain signs which seem to tend toward national decay, and to shake the very foundation of this government under which we now live. The demon of mob violence is now raging in certain sections of our country, and threatening to overthrow our Republic. In deciding this question, we are brought in touch with one of the most dangerous evils to our Republican form of Government.

"As colored men in this country, we have before us a great work to perform and it remains with us to say how we shall perform this work. In the solution of this great problem, it requires every man, woman and child to do his duty.

"This work must continue until there is erected in this city a Y. M. C. A. building, second to none in this country with its steeple soaring sky high as if to kiss the illumining sun, and consecrated to the development of Christianity, and the promotion of a race in general.

"There is nothing which will tend so much, in my judgment, toword the solution of this so-called negro problem as for every man to be able to play his part well in the every day walks of life.

"The American negro must be a good man, or he can not be a good citizen, because the future welfare of our race depends upon how we can combine in our people, both decency and strength. The Y. M. C. A. stands for those forces which tend to the bettering and uplifting of our so-called social system. Its whole effort is to secure a combination of strong qualities with those qualities which we term virtue in the breast of every good citizen.

"It wants to see men and women too strong of spirit to submit to wrong; and on the other hand, ashamed to do wrong to others. The Y. M. C. A. wants to see each man able to hold his own in the rough work of actual life outside, and also when he is at home to be a loving father, an unselfish husband, and a devoted son.

CHINA.

The fourth lecture in the course of Free Lectures to the People at the Jefferson School Building, was given last Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st, by Granville M. Hunt, Superintendent of the Registry Division, City P. O., who for a time was U. S. Postal Agent at Military Station No. 1, China.

Mr. Hunt's lecture was entitled "China." He gave a descriptive narration of Japan to Nagasaki, thence across the Pacific to Kobe, through the Inland Sea of Japan to Nagaski, thence across the Yellow Sea to the forts at Taku, up to the Pei-Ho River, passing Tong-Ku, on the way to Tien-Tsin. After a short stay at the latter place, the lecturer again resumed his journey toward the capital of the Chinese Empire—Pekin. After reaching Pekin the lecturer illustrated and explained some of the many strange sights to be seen in this historical place. He then took the audience for a trip around the Temple of Agriculture, through the Sixth Cavalry camp, thence up the Chien-men road toward the Imperial City, passing through the Chien-men Gate into the Tartar City, thence to the Imperial City, through its seven audience halls to the Emperor's Palace. The lecturer then took his audience through the Emperor's clock-room; through his living apartments, and around about the spacious grounds in which is located the temple erected by the founder of the present dynasty to Buddha.

Retracing his steps, the lecturer took the audience up the Legation Street to the American Legation, where they spent a few minutes; thence to the Metamen Road, to the Llama Temple, which contains a huge wooden figure of Buddha 74 feet in height. Leaving the Llama Temple, the lecturer crossed over to the Hatamen road to the Temple of Confucius, to the examination halls contained within. The lecturer interspersed his talk with several amusing incidents, closing with a description of a Chinese execution.

Professor Ormond Stone of the University of Virginia will deliver the next lecture at the Jefferson School Building, November 15th, entitled "The Sun and Other Suns."

REV. JOHN GORDON, D. D

The President of Howard University, Rev. John Gordon, has entered upon another year's work with renewed energy.

He feels that a great work is to be accomplished, by the uplifting of humanity, through the university.

He appreciates the act of the last Congress, in increasing the appropriation. In the last three years there has been an increase of $12,500.

He finds that the pressure upon the University is steadily on the increase. Many students have been refused admittance, because the university is taxed to its utmost capacity. The result is, even now, there are twelve hundred stndents while the university is prepared to care for one thousand, by putting forth every effort.

President Gordon, on behalf of the university, will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of donations towards perfecting the plans already started. He says with the increased demand for admittance comes the need of more money.

Dr. Gordon says: "Your check sent to the Treasurer will help a university whose mission is to furnish the leaders, the ministers, attorneys, dentists, physicians, pharmacists, teachers, editors and merchants of the colored races of the world."

THE BEE has on former occasions made mention of the fact that many changes were to be made in some of the departments of Howard University.

Up to date changes have been made in the Musical Department and in the Manual Training School.

Last winter Congress enlarged the appropriation for the Manual School, thus enabling those in authority to add a great deal of new equipment and to increase the force of teachers.

Three additional teachers were brought from the Manual Training School of Columbia College, in New York city.

In addition to what was already taught, cooking, millinery, raffia and basketry have been taken up.

All these changes have taken place since the installation of the present executive officer, Rev. John Gordon, D.D.

The result has been very satisfactory to the University.

THANKS TO COMMISSIONER WEST.

The colored people in this city have cause to be thankful to Commissioner H. L. West. He has, since he has been Commissioner, made many worthy appointments of young colored men. The most important that has been made recently is the permanent appointment of Mr. Frederick White, a pupil of Dr. Bruce Evens, of the Armstrong Manual Training School. Young White held only a temporary position as engineer, but on account of his ability and his success in the position to which he was temporarily appointed, Mr. West a few days ago gave him a permanent place. The letter of Dr. Evens to Mr. West explains itself.

October 31, 1904.

Hon. Henry Litchfield West,
Commissioner, District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

We thank you for your interest in our Frederick White. It means an encouraging "much" to the colored boys who are trying for a "marketable education," to have one of their number selected by the chief executive official of the city for a position of trust.

I wish to add my personal thanks for your thoughtfulness in this matter and hope at some time to reciprocate in some slight way your kindly favor.

Gratefully yours,
(Signed) W. B. Evens.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURsions to the seashore. Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday $6.00 to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City. $6.00 for the round trip.

Wm. H. Ellis Arrived.

He Will Tell All About it.

New York, Oct. 29.—William H. Ellis, of New York, who conveyed to Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia, a treaty of commerce, which had been negotiated between that empire and the United States, was a passenger on the American liner Philadelphia, which arrived here today from Southampton.

On the outward voyage Ellis was a fellow passenger with F. Kent Loomis, brother of the Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Loomis, on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. When the vessel reached Plymouth, Eng., Mr. Loomis was found to be missing, and later his body was washed ashore on the English coast.

When seen today Ellis refused to make any statement regarding the Abyssinian treaty or the death of Loomis. He said he was going direct to Washington to see President Roosevelt, and then would give out a full statement concerning his connection with the treaty.

NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

About the death of Loomis, he said he had nothing to conceal, and had been much maligned and misrepresented. He said he gave a full account of Loomis' death to the brother of the deceased.

"I shall refuse to be interviewed until after I go to Washington, when a full statement will be given to the press," he said. "Regarding my personal ventures, I have been given full concessions for all the diamond mines in Abyssinia, and 200,000 acres of land on the Nile to experiment in cotton growing. Every effort was made by French and British representatives to prevent the granting of these concessions. I shall establish the royal bank of Abyssinia and control the financial affairs of the country."

THE FIRST NEGRO.

Mr. Lowell W. Baker, an instructor in the woodwork and buildings department of Wilberforce University, has recently been appointed a superintendent of construction under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at a salary of $2,000 per year. Mr. Baker started in life at the age of 16 years (having been born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1868) as an apprentice in carpenter work, after completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Columbus, Ohio. Becoming restless in this work and desiring to climb the ladder of life higher, he started contracting in 1892, following this for four years. During the panic of 1896-7, Mr. Baker received an appointment as instructor at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., and during the last seven years has made an enviable record in that institution. In October last Mr. Baker was successful in a civil service examination for the position of superintendent of construction for the United States, and was appointed to the position and entered upon duty November 1. Mr. Baker is stopping with his sisters, the Misses Madge and Jennie Williamson. He is a nephew of the late Rev. William Waring, and cousin of Robert Waring, of the Police Department.

This is the first appointment of a colored man in the United States. Mr. Baker is, no doubt, one of the most brilliant young men in his profession, and out of thirty-three applicants Mr. Baker was the most successful of the three who passed the examination.

Leo Simmons On Democracy.

A representative of THE BEE called at the Columbia Law Building on Wednesday and found Mr. Leo Simmons, one of the representative Republicans in this country, and no doubt a lawyer of the highest distinction, busily engaged in hunting authorities preparatory of arguing a case in the United States Supreme Court. After a few exchanges of words Mr. Simmons was asked to give his opinion on the political situation and the Democratic presidential candidate.

Have the Democratic candidates a possible chance of election? Of course, there is a chance in every contest. If fate should end the earthly existence of the two Republican candidates between now and the day of election, it is hard to say what might be the outcome. Such a calamity, however, is, in my opinion, the only thing that will give Mr. Parker even a possible chance. I cannot believe that the American people or the majority of them would be so foolish as to do otherwise than to support Mr. Roosevelt and thus avoid a change of administration. When an opposing party is forced to say, "let us have a change for the sake of the change," it seems to me their hope is like the ebbing tide. I see that our distinguished sportsman, Mr. Cleveland, has been aroused from his slumbers. The first puff from his bellows split Webster's Dictionary into smithereens and sent rhetorical hydrogen shells broadcast; but these shells were light—drifting toward the clouds like the boy's baloon, they passed off into space, soon losing their existence like a soap bubble. Will the calling of Mr. Cleveland be even seriously considered after the sore and terrifying experience felt by all when he was in power a few years ago? Even flies steer clear of a boiling pot, and while some few of the voting population have but little more intelligence than flies, yet the great majority of them are not likely to forget the days that have passed. This noble sportsman laments and condemns the administration for the course it took in connection with the Panama Canal. No sane person who is fully informed of the facts as to what was done in this regard can continuously say President Roosevelt did anything not just proper. Had he done otherwise he could not have been classed as the man he is; no one knows this better than Mr. Cleveland, and no one knows better than he that if the President had yielded to the unjust demands of a few Colombian grafters, instead of taking the course pursued in negotiating for the canal, his action would have been inconsistent with the best interests of the American people, and instead of "popular heedlessness," the cry would have been "unpopular carelessness."

Our unfortunate opponent, Judge Parker (I say unfortunate because I think it unfortunate for any honorable citizen to be placed in such a false position), has striven hard to select an issue from the many fictitious ones in the Democratic platform. His cutting loose from Mr. Bryan's silver moon was a wise move, no doubt; but when he undertook to say that the combinations commonly called trusts, can be regulated and controlled by the common law, intimating that it is the duty of the President to see that it is done, it seems to me that there is more reason in Mr. Bryan's silver moonbeam than such logic. Kent says "the common law includes those principles, usages, and rules of action applicable to the government and security of person and property, which do not rest for their authority upon any express or positive declaration of the will of the Legislature." Such being the case, it is hard to see what right the Federal Government would have to go to the home State of the corporation and undertake to prosecute it for violating a common law principle. If the common law permitted such a proceeding, and the Attorney-General undertook to proceed, what a howl would go up about the State's rights. If I am not mistaken, the Democratic platform of 1896, which Mr. Parker supported, denounced the Federal Courts for enjoining the striking mob from interfering with the mail. They also abused their own President for calling out troops to suppress violence and prevent interference with the mail-carrying cars. If it be so that the trusts can be controlled by the common law, why should the State authorities not take hold and check the abuse complained of. But this, like the Judge's knowledge of the situation in the Philippines, has no foundation to support it. Every issue raised by the Judge and his party seems to evaporate, and in the end nothing will be left but the Watterson issue—"change for the sake of a change." The man who votes next November 8 for the sake of the change is not honest to himself or his country.

Mr. Simmons has just issued a book entitled "Mr. McGinnis on the Democratic Platform." It is an excellent exposé of the Democratic party and its platform. Full of wit and humor and Irish sense, Mr. Simmons is a fine writer. He is full of logic and sound sense.

DR. JOHN GORDAN,
President of Howard University—He Makes a Few Changes.

WHY DID HE STRIKE IT OUT?

Richard Olney Ordered This Paragraph Struck Out of Advance Copy of His Recent New York Speech.

Here is Russia, for example, a great power that would like to be "friends" with us, publicly revoked and asked to mend her ways because her Jewish subjects are harried and massacred by mobs. Imagine the wrath, the tempest of rhetoric, that would descend upon the Czar's devoted head if he should suggest to the present Washington government that it would do well to put a stop to the frequent and disgraceful lynchings in this country! The Jews, for reasons not wholly inscrutable, seem to be especial administration pets, and I know of nothing more extraordinary in international intercourse than the round-robin sent to all the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, complaining of Roumania, and asking them to do something to her because her treatment of her Jews was causing them to migrate to the United States. As if it were for us to bar out the Roumanian Jews if they are not wanted, as we bar out Chinese coolies and others! As if a diplomatic demonstration, however pleasing to voters and influential citizens in this country, if the demonstration must be deemed by any self-respecting foreign state as impertinent and offensive, be not likely rather to hurt than to help the very cause in whose behalf it is made!

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The "Nations Highway"
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Commencing September 14 and continuing daily to and including October 14th, 1904, The Baltimore & Ohio R.R. will place on sale daily, from all stations, One-way colonist tickets to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at Greatly Reduced Rates. For Tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R.R.

What I Saw And Heard.

There are lots of Republican meetings held now. I have no doubt of the election of President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks.

There are cases pending in the Police Department more serious than the case of Detective Proctor. If he was fined one hundred dollars for what he was charged with, what should be done with those who are charged with subornation of perjury? Commissioner West means to have a clean force or no force at all.

Mr. Conn, formerly employed in the office of the register of wills, one of the faithful colored Republicans from Maryland who was discharged, has been appointed by Judge Gould to a position in Criminal Court No. 2. Judge Gould has always taken care of his faithful colored constituents. Mr. Conn is one of the best known colored Republicans in the State of Maryland.

There is one man who has made himself popular with the people. I am sure that he would be acceptable to the members of the bar and the people if the time should ever come to make him one of the judges of the Police Court.

I attended the Bethel Literary last week. I heard the paper of Dr. Geo. W. Lee on "Good Government." There was a large crowd present to greet this distinguished divine, but his paper seemed to be a surprise to some. The doctor had concluded his paper twenty-five minutes past eight. Mr. George W. Jackson, formerly president of the literary, took occasion to say that his paper was an imposition and an insult to the society. Dr. Lee had left before his paper was discussed and neither did he hear the comment made by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Davidson, the keen young debater of the literary and by the way secretary of the literary, took occasion to defend the paper of Rev. Lee. Mr. W. H. Hart read on last Tuesday night. I did not know whether the gentleman was a negro, a white man or an Indian. Some time ago he declared that he was not a negro. He is holding a chair in the law department of Howard University by virtue of being identified with the negro race. Well, it doesn't make much difference if he is not a negro. The race can afford to spare him.

The gentleman who could not speak on last Sunday week at the Second Baptist Church Lyceum because he had an attack of articular rheumatism, showed up on last Sunday, to the surprise of those who would liked to have heard his paper on the "Requisites of Leadership.

Hon. John P. Green is in New Jersey. He will be there all the week in the interest of Congressman John J. Gardner and the entire state ticket. Mr. Green is a good speaker and will no doubt make an impression among the voters.

Prof. Kirby Miller is a level-headed individual. He is one of the philosophers of the race.

Prof. Nelson Wheatherless is a success as a teacher. He is making his department in the High School one of the most successful in the High School.

Commissioner H. L. West is growing in popular favor. He has certainly looked out for the negro since he has been Commissioner. I would like to see him make one of his officers of color in the police department a sergeant or a lieutenant.

ROUNDER.

BEN TILLMAN'S IDEA.

Someone recently suggested to Pitchfork Tillman that the race question could be settled by education.

"Educate niggers?" repeated the Senator, and then he laughed. "Say, there is only one nigger in one hundred that can stand an education. The first thing that an educated nigger wants to do is to preach the Gospel. If not that, he wants to practice law or teach school. Somebody has got to pound it into their heads that they were put on earth to pick cotton, and that's what they'll have to do in the South. You certainly have made a mess of the nigger in the North. It's mighty seldom that a nigger becomes educated. He gets a sort of veneering and wants to associate with white people, and when he learns that he can't he drops the veneering and becomes just a plain nigger. A nigger is a nigger and you can't make anything else out of him. It will come mighty near being war if the Fifteenth Amendment is not repealed."

ONLY $2.00 TO CUMBERLAND and return. Only $1.00 to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and return (including admission to caves), Sunday, November 13 via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Special train leaves Washington at 8.05 a. m. Take advantage of the delightful weather to visit the country.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

EFFICIENT WORK OF GOVERNMENT RESCUERS.

Ninety Thousand Persons and Property Valued at Over $160,000,000 Saved Since Establishment of the Service.

The United States government expends $2,000,000 a year for the maintenance of its 235 life-saving stations, 160 on the shores of the Atlantic coast, 25 on the Pacific, ten on the gulf of Mexico, and five along the great lakes chain. The work systematically begun in 1871, in New Jersey, the coast of which, sandy and with few bays, offers many dangers to navigators, has been extended so that it now practically covers the chief danger points of the whole coast line of the country, more than 10,000 miles in extent and longer than the coast line of any other country.

Eight hundred persons are employed in the life-saving stations. Their work counts most, of course, in winter time, except on the northern lakes, where travel is suspended in winter and the perils of navigation are greatest in the summer.

Since the establishment under government control of the life-saving service of the United States the number of wrecks at points within signaling distance of government stations has been 14,000, and the number of persons saved or helped to safety by the life-savers has been 90,000. The number of persons lost during the same period on wrecks of which notice to a life-saving station could be given has been 1,000.

It is believed that the total property in ships and cargoes saved during this period by the government employes amounted to $160,000,000. There are about 730 wrecks a year on the coasts of the United States—that is, at the rate of about two a day. By the use of life lines, noncapsizable boats, ocean rafts, and other like appliances the means of safety to passengers has been largely increased, and it is a rather curious proof of their efficiency that the loss of life on steamboats on interior rivers is more than 20 times greater in a year than from wrecks at sea along the coast line.

SHAFT SOLD FOR TAXES.

Monument Erected to Major Andre in New York State May Become Property of the County.

A monument erected by the late Cyrus W. Field at Tappan, N. Y., to the memory of Maj. Andre, has been sold for the nonpayment of taxes. The monument stands on Andre hill, over the spot where the British officer was buried after he was hanged.

Since the death of Mr. Field, taxes on the plot of ground, 100 feet square, have accrued in the sum of $6.38. The plot finally was put up with other property by the treasurer of Rockland county and, as there were no bidders, he bought it in. If not redeemed within a certain time the shaft of stone will pass out of the hands of the Field family and become the permanent property of Rockland county.

Andre was hanged October 2, 1780. Forty-one years later the body was removed from Tappan and buried with honors in Westminster abbey. In 1878 Dean Stanley visited Cyrus W. Field, and the latter caused the spot to be marked: "As a token of those better feelings which have united two nations."

In 1882, and again three years later, unknown persons partially destroyed the shaft with dynamite, but it was restored and since then remained undisturbed.

ROUTED BY FIRECRACKER.

Ohio Man's Method of Protecting His Home Proves Successful—Thief Is Injured But Escapes.

Trying to capture a burglar with a cannon firecracker was the exciting experience of Isaac Tyalor and Charles Taylor at their home at Mount Vernon, O., recently. Mr. Taylor was awakened by the burglar and he told his son Charles to get the shotgun. As the son was slow in finding the gun, the father quickly got a cannon firecracker and dropped it out of an upper story window on the robber's head.

The robber let out a terrible yell as the cracker exploded and made a hasty retreat in the darkness, with both the Taylors after him. The robber escaped and the chase was given up. Bloodstains on the grass near the house indicate that the would-be burglar was injured by the explosion of the cracker.

Pastor Plays Football.

In a football game between the Belleville (N. J.) Athletic association and the Park Athletic association at Belleville the other day, Rev. M. Wayne Womer, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church, took part and played left guard for his team so well that to him alone the club gives credit for winning the game. Mr. Womer is a graduate of Drew theological seminary, and previous to that attended Wesleyan university, where he played left guard for many years on its football team. Among the spectators were many of his parishioners, who "rooted" uproariously whenever he made a good play.

Between Wind and Water.

Not only will all the inhabitants of Chicago be crazy in 750 years, but in somewhat more than 3,000 years, according to a geological expert, the site of the present western metropolis will be covered with water. Let the Windy city begin now to prepare for its watery end, says the Boston Transcript.

COYOTE AND DOG IN BATTLE

Passengers on a Columbia River Steamer Treated to Novel Form of Entertainment.

Passengers on the steamer Bailey Gatzert, on the Columbia river, from the Dalles to Portland, Ore., recently were provided with a little form of entertainment that was somewhat out of the ordinary. It was a fight between a bulldog and a coyote, which occurred back in the brush a short distance from the town of Lyle.

The animals fought for nearly half an hour, and had not the owner of the dog separated them it is probable that it would have been a life and death tussle. As it was, both animals were well covered with blood when the contest was interrupted. The coyote would snap and claw and break away before the bulldog could get one of those firm holds for which the breed is noted.

Just as the contest was getting exciting Mrs. Cuthbirth, the dog's owner, took a hand in the battle. She had been waiting to take passage on the Gatzert and was desirous of bringing the dog to Portland with her. She lives on a ranch not far from Lyle, and started to walk to the landing when the coyote was encountered in a clump of trees near the river. The boat had been taking on a cargo of wheat, and was about ready to pull out.

When the brutes got together the passengers looked eagerly on, and had it not been for the warning notes of the whistle many of them would have rushed to the scene. They describe it as being one of the prettiest contests they ever witnessed. With terrible rushes the bulldog would attempt to land on his opponent, but the latter proved too quick for him, jumping nimbly away before any great harm could be done. Watching his chance, he would make a savage snap in return, and he succeeded in drawing the first blood.

Fearing that the boat would leave her, Mrs. Cuthbirth procured a huge club, with which she managed to beat the animals apart.

JOY RESTORES HER SIGHT.

Shock of Long-Absent Son's Return Makes Mother, Blind for Four Years, See Again.

Sight has been miraculously restored to the stone-blind eyes of an aged mother by the voice of her son who returned unheralded after an absence of 18 years. The woman is Mrs. Sophia Fabian of New Orleans, and the son is Henry, now 39 years old. He left home in 1886 and none of the family had seen him since and heard from him but rarely.

Some years after he disappeared his mother began to lose her sight. Nine years ago one eye became totally blind and five years after the other one also was extinguished. Since then she has lived in total darkness, being led around by the hand. Being, as she is, 76 years of age, Mrs. Fabian never thought she would see again. Three years ago she went to an eminent oculist, who informed her that the sight of one eye might possibly be recovered, but that she would never see out of the other.

A short time ago Henry Fabian dropped in suddenly, and at once went to his old home. His mother was sitting alone. He came in upon her, and cried: "Mother!" Despite his absence of 18 years her mother heart knew his voice. The sudden shock of joy and the intense longing to see his face again brought a miracle and restored partially to her the sight of one eye. She threw herself into his arms.

The recovery was not complete, but ever since Mrs. Fabian's sight has been rapidly recovering. By the aid of glasses she can now read again and can walk entirely without assistance, although the printed characters are strange to her, and although she has not walked alone for almost five years.

MINIATURE BAR ON WHEELS

Philadelphia Hotel Introduces Cocktail Perambulator—Drink Mixed in Sight of Patrons.

There is something new in Philadelphia. It is the cocktail perambulator, and was wheeled about the other day for the first time by the waiters at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel. This is the way it works:

A patron orders a cocktail, and away goes the waiter. In a moment the thirsty one sees the perambulator approaching on two big rubber-tired wheels. The waiter pushes the perambulator to the table where the patron is sitting and it comes to a halt, maintaining its equilibrium by means of a rod, as does a hansom cab at rest.

Then the waiter takes a glass, some shaved ice and other necessary ingredients from the perambulator, mixes the drink, serves it and wheels the machine away.

Nocturne by Chopin Found.

The Twentieth Nocturne by Chopin has been discovered by the merest accident, in Rome, and it is said to be finer than any of the known pieces of that composer. Jacob Tobija, a well-known Venetian, traveling in Switzerland, bought of a music dealer a volume of musical compositions in MS. The dealer had no idea of its origin and Taboja was only intersted in the curious handwriting. Coming home he examined the quarto, and a couple of pages that had been folded up attracted his attention. With the aid of a magnifying glass he deciphered the signature and title "Nocturno, opus 20, Chopin."

An Unlimited Supply.

While provisions may be running low and powder may be a scarce article at Port Arthur, the band has a supply of wind that will last for an indefinite time.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co.,

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Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway-town-improvement company's road has been in operation since the 16th of August 1903 with cars running over just half its line-two miles approximately

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Stieff WARE Rooms

531 11th St N W

Body Turns to Stone.

The body of an 11-year-old daughter of Rev. Elijah Mott, who died five years ago at Alsey, Scott county, Ill., was exhumed the other day for removal and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, though heavy as stone. The body retained its natural form and color.

Why He Did It.

Russell Sage probably took his one-day vacation, says the Chicago Daily News, just to see how it would seem to be wicked and wasteful.

Knowledge That Is Handy.

The dowager empress of China is reducing her household expenses. Many a professional man in this country would be glad to have her tell him how she is doing it.

There Is Still Hope.

A Chicago organist is in jail. Those Washington people who want to have an injunction served on a pianist should cheer up, declares the Chicago News.

SUNBURNT IN DREAM.

STUDENT'S IMAGINATION CAUSE OF REAL SUFFERING.

Young Man Thought He Was Exposed to Sun and Wakes to Find Face Peeling — Lives Within Doors Entirely.

As the result of a peculiarly vivid dream Charles E. Stanley, B. A., of Erin villas, Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, is suffering from the effects of what appears to be severe sunburn.

In relating his almost weird experience he says: "I am 35 years of age, a student, and very pale faced. Having been confined to my rooms in the city of Belfast by severe literary work for some months, I paid a flying visit to Newcastle one day recently, when the little town was deluged with rain and the sun obscured.

"I remained indoors all the evening reading, and retired to bed about 11 o'clock. During the night I dreamed I was lying on the seashore in a strange locality, and that the sun was shining with intense heat, so much so that I felt my face and hands actually being burned. In my dream I remember thinking what a tanned face I would have after lying so long exposed to the glaring sun.

"The dream passed away, and in the morning I arose and commenced to shave. What was my astonishment, on looking in the mirror, to find my face and neck literally tanned dark brown, my nose in a parboiled condition, and the skin broken, my forehead covered with freckles, and my hands also tanned brown and freckled.

"The experience made me uneasy, and accordingly I spoke to a doctor who was staying in the same house. He said I was badly sunburnt by exposure. I explained I had not been in the sun for a single hour for months, and that I arrived in Newcastle in a deluge of rain, at the same time mentioning my dream.

"He was amazed, and said it was the most remarkable case he ever knew, but he believed the force of imagination had in my dream affected the skin and caused the sunburn and freckles.

"The doctor asked me to write to the press, as the case is a most remarkable one. I may add I am a total abstainer, and am free from any disease or skin affection."

LAWSUIT OVER $10 CALF.

Long Litigation Finally Ended by a Compromise After Expenses Come to Over $1,000.

A celebrated lawsuit, which was a matter of intimate knowledge to the entire population of Burleson county, Tex., was amicably settled in the county court at Caldwell recently.

The case was styled Atwood vs. Ryan, and was for the possession of a yearling which both parties claimed.

The yearling which caused all the trouble strayed off the Atwood preserves and got mixed up with cattle owned by Ryan. When the state of affairs became known there was a demand for the yearling, a refusal, exchange of threats, a lawsuit in a justice court, and an appeal to the county court.

Fifty witnesses were summoned in the case, and all were on hand for the trial. Eight attorneys had been engaged to do battle for the contestants, both of whom were determined to have that yearling.

Finally, after matters had run along and bitterness over the affair was on the increase, some one urged a compromise. After many preliminaries the contestants consented to a truce.

The expense of the litigation was considerably more than $1,000. It was agreed that each party to the suit should pay his own witnesses, that the yearling be sold to Ryan for $20, and that this $20 apply on the court cost bill. The rest of the court costs were to be paid equally by the parties to the suit. Attorneys' fees to be paid by each.

NO PRESIDENT RED-HEADED

Unique Wager Made at White House on Hair of Nation's Past Executives.

One of the unique political wagers of the campaign was decided in the red parlor of the white house at Washington a few days ago. The bet was laid in the Union League club, New York city, during the recent discussion as to the prospects of a "red-headed" man being elected to the presidency.

Several members were speculating on the chances of Parker, whose hair is described as red, and the statement that no red-headed man had ever been elected president led to a controversy as to the color of Thomas Jefferson's hair.

After posting $500 it was agreed to leave the decision with a committee, which should base its verdict on the famous oil portrait of Jefferson by Stuart, which hangs in the white house. The committee decided that Jefferson's hair was "not red, but sandy." Therefore the man who bet that no "red-headed man ever has been president of the United States" wins.

To Build Mosque in London.

A mosque for the use of the 2,000 Mohammedans who live in London will shortly be built in the central part of that city. It will be an imposing structure, of red and yellow stone, the decorative work in marble and in jasper.

Cause for Advance.

According to recent investigations it now costs Americans an average of $17.42 a year for clothing, as against $13.80 in 1897. This doubtless is largely due to the present style of women's sleeves.

SAILS OVER THE JUNGFRAU

Swiss Aeronaut Spelterini Rises 20,000 Feet in the Air and Then Glides Past Summit.

Capt. Spelterini, the Swiss aeronaut, is so intensely gratified at the success of his balloon trip over the Alps that he is already planning a second flight. The captain has made more than 50 ascensions, but none, he declares, has so delighted him as that made on September 20, when he looked down on the white peak of the Jungfrau.

The balloon used was the Stella, and the place selected for its inflation was the station of the Eiger glacier, on the Jungfrau railway, which is situated at an elevation of over 2,000 meters. There a specially constructed departure platform was built, under which the gas was generated, the question of the amount of gas and ballast having to be very carefully decided owing to the elevation from which the start was made.

The inflation began at seven in the morning, the weather being clear and cold. At one o'clock in the afternoon the 1,600 cubic meters of gas had been introduced, the ballast bags to the netting were unhooked and the Stella soared upward.

Soon the balloon disappeared in a cloud, emerging from this, the airship was seen passing successfully over the Jungfrau, the Bluemlis peaks and the Wildstrubel, when it was once more enveloped in a thick cloud. A strong contrary wind springing up, the balloon was driven back in the direction of the canton of Berne, and made a safe but rapid descent, alighting near Adelboden, 30 kilometers east of the point of departure.

Capt. Spelterini took with him a large camera by which he took a magnificent collection of aerial photographs of the Alpine summits. The maximum height reached was 20,000 feet, the height of the Jungfrau being 13,671 feet above sea level.

CARS WILL BE FIREPROOF.

Noncombustible Coaches to Be Used in New York's New Steel Subway.

New York's subway will boast the first steel fireproof passenger cars ever built. They are no heavier than wooden cars and consist of a light superstructure similar to that of a gondola car with plate side girders carrying the load. From the floor the load is carried to the side by means of cross bearers and diagonal trusses, and incidentally these braces support the side girders laterally, in which direction they are weakest. It was necessary to use linings which would deaden the sound and resist heat transmission, and it was expedient to have metallic interior finish for its moral effect on the passengers. Hence, aluminum was chosen for lightness and permanence of finish. The flooring, which was a particularly difficult problem, begins with a galvanized corrugated sheet-iron in which dips are provided to hold the monolith fireproof floor. This flooring is covered with ash strips for a wearing surface. The platforms are steel plate covered with a rubber matting, cemented. The outside roof is of composite board covered with canvas, painted and fitted with copper flushing at the eaves. Pressed steel and angles are used for the transverse seats, and the supports of the longitudinal seats are brackets from the sides of the car and heater panels. The seats themselves are rattan on frames of pressed steel. Each car has 26 ten-candlepower incandescent lamps on each side and six in the center, with the reflection of the frosted surface of the aluminum headlining the lighting is exceedingly effective.

SOCIETY GETS RARE WORKS

Custodian of Historical Organization of Chicago Obtains Valuable Books and Maps.

Miss Caroline N. McIlvaine, custodian and librarian of the Chicago Historical society, has obtained some very rare books and maps from the collection of the late Hiram W. Beckwith, touching the early history of Illinois and the Mississippi valley.

Among them are "A Sketch of the Life of Dr. John Mason Peck," by John Reynolds, published at Belleville in 1858; a history of the war of 1812, by Samuel R. Brown, in which mention is made of the Fort Dearborn massacre, published in 1815; a copy of the third edition of the "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in the Years 1766, '67 and '68," by J. Carver; "A Military and Topographical Atlas of the United States, including British Possessions in Florida," by John Melish, published in 1813; "The Emigrant's Directory to the Western States of North America," by William Amphlett, published in London in 1819, in which he predicted the future greatness of St. Louis, and a map of "Amerique Septen Trionale," by N. Bellin, published in Paris in 1755, in which the location of Chicago is designated as "F. Chicagou."

This map is regarded as exceedingly valuable, as it establishes the fact that a fort was located on the site of Chicago antedating Fort Dearborn.

Says Sun Spots Reduce Heat.

M. Nordmann, the French astronomer, has come to the conclusion that, contrary to the received opinion, the spots on the sun are neither an indication nor a cause of extreme heat. On the contrary, he says, the effect of the sun spots is to lower the temperature, and this is proved by the fact that a spot emits only a little more than half the heat given out by the adjacent photosphere. Therefore, he argues, the greater the number of spots in the sun the greater their cooling influence.

IMPROVE THE ARMY.

GEN. FUNSTON FAVORS AN INCREASE IN THE PAY.

He Believes That the Standard Should Be Raised as High as That of the Canadian Mounted Police.

Seattle, Wash.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his annual report says that additional observation and conversation with officers confirms him in the views expressed in his previous report that there should be a substantial increase in the pay of the enlisted men of the army in order that better men may be obtained and kept in the service. "There can scarcely be a doubt," says Gen. Funston, "that such action would bring into the army a vastly superior body of men who would remain in the service. It is doubtful if an increase over present rates of pay of 50 per cent for noncommissioned officers and 30 per cent. for privates would be more expensive than under present rates, when so much time and money are wasted in trying to make soldiers out of the inferior class of men who constitute at least half of the rank and file of the army to-day. There is no reason why the United States army should not be composed of as fine a body of men as is the northwestern mounted police of Canada, an organization in which so high a standard has been reached that desertion or misconduct of any kind is almost unheard of, and in which the officers do not hesitate to trust even the privates with duties requiring integrity and no small degree of good judgment. It is recommended that legislation be requested for the army similar to that embodied in the navy personnel bill.

"The recommendation made in my last annual report that legislation be asked for appropriating a sum to be divided pro rata among the funds of the various organizations for the purchase of articles not included in the ration is renewed. One dollar per month for each man should be sufficient. It is believed that such a step would conduce more to contentment among the enlisted men than providing them with gymnasiums and amusement rooms, desirable and useful as the latter undoubtedly are.

GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.
Commanding the Department of the Columbia, United States Army.

"The recommendation made in the same report that inmates of the guard house subsist on hard bread, salt meat, vegetables and water is also renewed."

Gen. Funston says that the construction and maintenance of the Alaskan military telegraph line has been of almost inestimable value in maintaining communication between department headquarters and the various posts in Alaska, and incidentally of great service to the residents of Alaska, especially as mail service in the interior is necessarily slow and uncertain.

The line was interrupted a total of 206 times during the year, due mainly to severe storms, blizzards, sleet and ice, high winds, forest fires, entanglement of animals in the insulated wire lying on the ground, etc.

The longest interruption occurred during the month of August between Tolavana and Chena, covering a period of 18 days, due to forest fires. The next longest interruption was for 17 days and 4 hours and occurred between Goodpaster and Salcha, during the same month, caused by forest fires. Burning trees falling on the line caused 26 breaks in a distance of 24 miles.

The Largest Motor in the World.

The largest motors in the world are in use in the huge forests of Canada, where they are used to drag logs over the snow and rough roads. They were specially designed for the purpose by a Chicago man. One of these machines is capable of dragging a train of 200 tons weight of logs at a speed of 12 miles an hour. It is the only machine in existence which will draw a heavy load through three feet of snow and over stumps and logs a foot in height. It is 25 tons weight and 200 horse-power. It travels on four runners, with a traction wheel in the center weighing seven tons. The machinery is enclosed in a boxlike affair, giving the motor a somewhat strange appearance as it makes its way along forest roads.

No Courting on Sundays.

The Bethel Primitive Methodist chapel in Burnley, England, recently held its anniversay. On that occasion a souvenir handbook, which contained copies of all records, was issued. A minute passed in 1834 reads: "That we do not allow young men and women of our society to court with each other on Sunday; neither do we allow our single men and women to walk arm in arm in the streets together at any time, nor do we allow them to stand in the streets together chatting." Another resolution forbade girl choristers wearing bows in their bonnets.

MAKES A QUEER MISTAKE.

Postmaster at Nome City, Alaska, Is in an Odd Predicament—Too Much Business.

Washington.—Postmaster Frank W. Swanton of Nome, in far-off Alaska, worked for months to increase the receipts of his office so that it might be raised to the dignity of second-class. Now he is anxiously looking over his books to see if he did not make an error in bookkeeping so the office can be relegated back to the status of a third-class office in order that he may have a larger allowance for clerk hire. And the reason follows:

Postmaster Swanton early this year looked upon the constantly increasing

A STREET IN NOME.
The Metropolis of the Northwestern Alaska Gold Seekers.

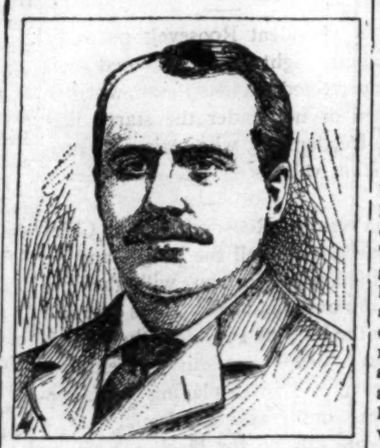
receipts of the Nome office as an indication of the coming greatness of the Alaskan city. His ambition was that Nome should be the first city within the vast northwestern domain elevated to the dignity of a second-class office, and in this ambition he was ably assisted by the citizens. A report by Postmaster Swanton at the end of the fiscal year showed annual receipts of more than $8,009, and it was with great satisfaction that he made the demand for the transfer of his office from the despised third to the coveted second class rating, and saw that demand complied with. Now Postmaster Swanton wishes he had never had this ambition.

All this is due to the fact that third-class offices are allowed $1,900 for the salary of the postmaster and not to exceed $3,600 a year "for the separation of the mails." This is the department's way of expressing what ordinary persons would call clerk hire. The postmaster is not restricted to the number of persons he may employ, so long as he keeps within the sum allotted him for the purpose of "separating the mails." In a second-class office, which Nome now is, the salary of the postmaster is $2,000, and not more than $1,000 for any one clerk, the number of clerks being limited according to the exigencies of the office. This was the vital fact overlooked when the authorities at Nome were working tooth and nail to advance their office. Now Postmaster Swanton finds that unless his office goes back to its old class he will have to run the whole machine or go out of business.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK SHOW

The Big Annual Event at the Stockyards Will This Year Be a Marvel.

Chicago.—This city will have the greatest animal show in the world the week of November 26 and December 3, when 11,000 animals will be on exhibition at the stockyards. For days previous to the opening of this show every railroad entering Chicago will be drawing hundreds of cattle, sheep, horses and swine to be installed in their temporary quarters, where they may be seen by the hundreds of thousands who



W. E. SKINNER.
General Manager of the Big Live Stock Show.

annually make the trip to the yards to see the live stock show. The fifth annual International Live Stock Show will be a marvel in size. Never before has such a collection of animals been assembled for exhibition purposes.

There will be a drove of 2,860 cattle, a flock of 4,400 sheep, a herd of 1,700 swine and 1,800 horses. Entries for all but the horse classes closed the other night. General Manager W. E. Skinner is fairly swamped by the enormous lists.

An Imperial Pawnshop.

The public pawnshop at Vienna, which was closed for some time while necessary enlargement was made, has been reopened. The managers of the institution, besides advancing money on articles, undertake the sale by auction of any goods or stocks of merchandise submitted. Those desirous of disposing of their effects must notify the managers three days previous to the sale. The new metropolitan institution, when completed, will contain no fewer than 12 auction halls. The authorities claim no more than five per cent. of the sum realized at the auction, which charge includes all the auctioneering expenses.

LILLIPUTIAN ENGINES

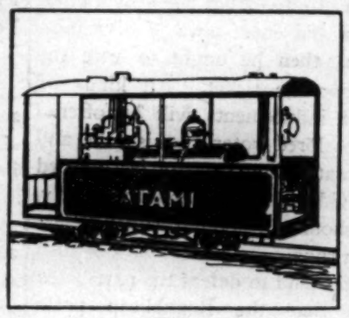
A NUMBER BEING BUILT IN THIS COUNTRY FOR JAPAN.

They Are Intended for Industrial Purposes on the Many Narrow Gauge Railroads of the Mikado's Empire.

Philadelphia.—The first of a number of tiny locomotives, designed and built in this country especially for the Japanese, will soon be on their way to the orient. For some time past a locomotive plant has been turning out locomotives for use in Japan and on the railroads built for the mikado's armies in Korea. These military engines have been forwarded by secret routes, and all information concerning them has been refused by the company, which is under contract with the Japanese government to furnish the engines with due regard to the fact that they are contraband of war and liable to figure as adjuncts to the Russian equipment instead of the Japanese unless the greatest precautions are taken. With the lilliputian locomotives, of which the first is now ready, however, no such caution is necessary. The tiny engines are not intended for use at the front, but solely for industrial purposes. At least so declares the company.

To all appearances the tiny locomotives are peaceful looking enough. As the one now completed stands in the shops, almost lost to view in the shadow of monsters of American railroads, it suggests an infant in the presence of Titans. It is so small that its weight is given in pounds instead of tons. The little engine scales 2,500 pounds, which is about the weight of an automobile of the "Red Devil" variety. If the engine gets in the sulks and refuses to budge the Japs can easily tow it out of the road. It is a handy little affair, easy running, easily managed and exactly suited to the needs of a lilliputian race like the Japs.

There is just about room for one man in the tiny cab. Sitting on the solitary seat, he can reach every part of the starting and stopping gear without getting up. If he be dexterous he can fire the engine without rising also.



A BABY LOCOMOTIVE.
A Number of Them Are Being Built in This Country for Japan.

for the fire is within arm's reach. A canopy, open at the sides, covers both cab and engine, and the side plate almost hides from view the diminutive driving wheels.

The little engine is intended for use on the narrow-gauge railroads, of which there are many in Japan. In any other country the work that the little locomotive is to do would be done by horses, but these useful animals being scarce in the mikado's realm most of the transportation has been in the hands of the vast army of coolies employed in a carrying capacity by the Japanese. To facilitate the operations of these coolies the Japanese have built hundreds of miles of narrow-gauge railroads, and along these the merchandise and produce of the country have been propelled, not by engines or even cattle, but by hand power. Coolie labor is cheap in the orient, but the intelligent Japanese who have traveled conceived a better way of transporting merchandise than in pushing it along a railroad by hand.

The tiny railroads being already built, it was only necessary to provide locomotives to fit them, and this proposition was made to the company: That it build a locomotive to fit the gauge of the coolie railroads, each locomotive being large enough and strong enough to do the work of two coolies. The little engine now in readiness for work in Japan is the result of the designer's ingenuity, says a special to the Cincinnati Enquirer. It will probably be found to do the work, not of two coolies, but of half a dozen at least, for it is a powerful little machine despite its smallness.

Largest Filtration System.

Philadelphia now has nearing completion the largest filtration system in the world. This will include four plants with capacities of 248,000,000, 65,000,000, 20,000,000 and 12,000,000 gallons. The consumption is 229 gallons per capita daily, but it is hoped to reduce this by the meter system to 150 gallons. The plants would then have sufficient capacity for a population of 2,300,000 if ample clear water storage were provided. The largest and the two small plants will have preliminary filters, as the water is not subject to much sedimentation. The slow sand filtration system is used, the plants having 5, 8, 18 and 55 basins each. They range in size from 16 feet by 64 feet to 140 feet by 250 feet, and are 5½ to 6 feet deep. The raw water entering at the bottom passes up through five inches of coarse gravel, ten inches of screened furnace slag, one and one-half inches to three-quarters inch in size, 24 inches of slag three-quarters inch to one-quarter inch in size, and nine inches of compressed sponge. There will be a pumping station with six vertical triple expansion engines of 20,000,000 gallons capacity.

BRITISH GOLF CHAMPION.

Miss Lottie Dod Crossed the Ocean to Play in International Games.

Philadelphia.—Miss Lottie Dod, champion English woman golfer, made possible an international golf championship by her entry in the games played at Philadelphia. Miss Dod did not win the international championship, but her entry in the games gave them a greatly added interest, and she made many friends among American golf players.

Miss Dod won the English championship which she holds on the famous

MISS LOTTIE DOD.
Champion English Woman Golfer Who Recently Played in This Country.

Troon links last May, at the annual tournament of the Lady's Golf Union of Great Britain, which, by the way, is the one thoroughly sound, representative and democratic championship meeting in Great Britain. This is because it has not been confined to a narrow group of links, but has been held impartially in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in turn.

Miss Dod's first instructor on the links was her brother, Anthony Dod, and prior to the victory at Troon she had been a bronze medalist—in 1898—and the holder of many records, including a 74 at Moreton, her home club, and a 90 over the men's course at Troon, both made with the solid ball.

Always brilliant from the tee, Miss Dod is also very steady in approaching and putting. She was the champion lawn tennis player for several seasons before taking up golf in the tournament way, and she plays both games with equal pleasure. But Miss Dod is the embodiment of the athletic English gentlewoman that Du Maurier loved to depict, and a marvel of energy, changing from the links or the court to hockey (she has played forward in the English vs. Scotswomen's match), and she is an adept at figure skating.

CHINESE GIRL IN SOCIETY.

Miss Cheng to Participate in the Social Frivolities of Our National Capital.

Washington.—Capital society is awaiting with interest the "coming out" of Miss Cheng, daughter of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister to the United States, which is to occur early this winter. The Chinese envoy is a widower, and his daughter is therefore the mistress of the Chinese legation, a position which she is qualified to fill with much credit to herself, her father and the country which he represents. She will be the first high-born Chinese woman who has ever formally participated in the social festivities of Washington, and her opportunities in this direction are due, no doubt, to the fact that her father was educated in this country and is anxious that his children

MISS CHENG.
She Will Enter Society at the National Capital This Winter.

should gain a thorough insight into American manners and customs.

Miss Cheng, unlike her brothers, has not adopted American dress, but clings to her native style of attire, her heavy silken garments being made by a tailor connected with the Chinese legation. The young lady is accounted a perfect type of Chinese beauty, although she has not diminutive feet such as were the pride of Mme. Wu, the wife of the former minister. However, the young lady can vie with Mme. Wu in one respect—namely, in the possession of pearls and diamonds which are the envy of every woman who has seen them. As yet this Chinese girl speaks only a very little English, but it is her father's desire that she shall master the language as soon as possible.

Big Fee for Singing Lessons.

Jean de Reszke, the operatic tenor, is now a resident of London. He has become, like Falstaff, somewhat fat and scant of breath. Yet his voice is as melodious as ever, but he finds it difficult to use it to advantage. He makes a large income, however, by giving vocal lessons at $40 an hour, and finds the days too short to favor all who desire his tuition.

OLD PEACE TREATY.

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE OSAGE INDIANS.

Is Now at St. Louis in Possession of the Grandson of the Chief Who Executed It in 1804.

St. Louis.—One of the picturesque figures to visit the world's fair is Chesahawka, second chief of the Osage tribe of Indians from Oklahoma.

Chesahawka is the most interesting personality at the world's fair Indian camp. His family is the most renowned of any in Indian history. Chesahawka is the grandson of Chesahawka I., the most brilliant chief the Osages ever had.

It was he who negotiated the last treaty of peace between the United States and his tribe prior to the departure of the Osages from their native reservation in St. Louis a little less than a century ago.

This peace treaty, now in the possession of the younger Chesahawka, represents one of the most interesting documents of its kind, and one of the most valuable, from a historical standpoint, in existence to-day.

It represents a treaty of peace and avowal of everlasting friendship between the United States and the Osage nation. It is written on sheepskin parchment of a size about one foot square, and bears the date of July 18, 1804, and the seal of the war department.

Chesahawka inherited this valuable instrument from his father at his death.

The parchment is decorated with a fine gold chain, which has been inserted over the top of the word "Greeting." Reference is made to the chain in the wording of th document, comparing its purity of gold, "which will never rust," to the friendship of the United States government for the Osage nation.

Chesahawka prizes this valuable document as he prizes his very life's

CHESAHAWKA.
Second Chief of the Osage Indians Who Owns a Valuable Treaty.

blood. He never permits it out of his sight, and when the few persons whom he has been persuaded to allow to examine it do so he has kept a constant eye over it until the moment it is returned safely to his hands.

Another heirloom which Chesahawka prizes highly is a large silver medal, which he wears attached to a blue silk ribbon about his neck. The medal bears testimony that it was given to his father, the former chief of the Osages, by Zachary Taylor in 1849, on his visit to Washington.

Chesahawka carries these honors with the dignity of his strong personality, and as the future chief of the Osage nation.

When summoned by Dr. S. C. Simms, who is in charge of the Indian camp, to meet some pale-face visitors the other day, Chesahawka presented a striking appearance. He is of imposing stature, six feet tall, with finely developed head and shoulders. He is one of the few true copper-colored Indians. He wore a gorgeous costume. A splendid red Navajo blanket, which fell over a lemon-colored robe of muslin, draped his huge frame.

From the shoulders of the yellow rope hung two strips of blue silk. He wore the finest quality of buckskin mocassins, and about his squarely shaped head was wrapped a blac silk handkerchief, to protect his head from the sun's rays. The ancient custom of the Osage chiefs is still adhered to by Chesahawka in shaving his head with the exception of a small knot of hair and a few strands of the coarse black hair falling from the top of the knot.

With no hair at all it would leave little chance for the enemy to scalp them. Not wanting to be called cowards from fear of being scalped, the chiefs inaugurated this unique hair dress of their own, and which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of an Osage chieftain.

Ohlopowallah, governor of the Osage nation, who accompanied Chesahawka to the world's fair, is as strikingly picturesque in costume and personality as the second chief He is an older man, being about 70 years old.

Through their interpreter, Frank Corndropper, the distinguished men expressed their opinion of the world's fair. It was one of admiration and wonderment at the great buildings and the immensity of the grounds.

"We had no idea that the land of our forefathers would present such an appearance to us to-day," said Chesahawka through his interpreter. "It is great and strange, like some pleasant dream, very wonderful these white buildings, and the great crowds of people. We shall never forget it, and we shall repeat to our people when we go home all that we have seen."

MANCHU TOMBS AT MUKDEN

Held Sacred by the Chinese and Respected by the Contesting Armies.

Shanghai.—Chinese treat the tombs of their ancestors with greatest reverence and superstitious awe. The tombs of their monarchs are held to be among the most sacred places of the empire. Those of the founder of the Manchu dynasty and many of his followers are located near Mukden, which at present is the center of the hostile operations of the Japanese army of occupation. China has appealed to the combatants to avoid desecration of the tombs and both

ENTRANCE TO THE MANCHU TOMBS.
They Have Been Carefully Guarded by the Chinese for Centuries.

armies are disposed to respect the sentiment of that nation. The tomb of the founder of the dynasty surpasses one's conception of the art of the Chinese and is superior to those of the kings in Peking, its only parallel being in the monuments of the Moors, in Spain. Behind the great gray walls are temples and mourning houses, the roofs covered with tiles from imperial potteries, embellished with red, green and silver tracery. Leading to the central temple is a passageway of chiseled stone, in which is the sacred dragon. In the rear is a stonework screen and at its foot an altar with colossal vessels hewn out of granite. The entrance to the tomb is sealed with imperial tiles. Beyond is the mystery of vast treasure and the bones of the man who founded the empire. The tomb itself is but a heap of lime-white earth.

SWAYED BY BOY PREACHER

Seven-Year-Old Josef Raycroft Preaches to Large Congregations in Chicago.

Chicago.—Staid business men, women and children were moved by the stirring sermon delivered by El Josef Raycroft, a boy evangelist, at the Forty-First Street Presbyterian church, which resulted in nine converts. The boy's text was taken from the book of John, "Ye shall be born again."

A large crowd had assembled at the church in anticipation of seeing and hearing the seven-year-old preacher. He was introduced by the Rev. S. S. Palmer. Raycroft is a comely boy, with long golden curls, which hang far below his shoulders, and with clear blue eyes.

In a high, childish voice, which rang clearly throughout the large auditorium, the boy spoke of the new birth which all those who are to be Christians must experience.

"As the Lord Jesus Christ was raised from the dead, so shall we be born again. Ye that have not yet felt the grace of God, now is the accepted time," were his closing remarks, and upon requests to the audience for all those who wanted to be received into Christian fellowship nine responded.

The boy is considered the marvel of the present religious age. One afternoon he held five meetings, beginning with services at Dunning at one o'clock and ending at night at the Thirty-Fifth Street Salvation Army barracks at 11. His total number of converts for the day's work numbered 23.

JOSEF RAYCROFT.
A Seven-Year-Old Evangelist Who Conducts Services in Chicago.

The young evangelist comes from a religious family. His father and mother and younger sister and brother are all enthusiastic church workers. He belongs to no sect, creed or denomination. It was at the age of three that Josef began his work. Since then he has addressed meetings every Sunday throughout the city. He has never received any education at school, having learned all his teachings from a close study of the Bible. He is always accompanied by his five-year-old brother, who is taking up the same work.

Gold Watch in Jay's Nest.

Greenleaf Davis, the hermit of Mount Katahdin, Me., recently found in a blue jay's nest a gold watch which a hunter from Worcester had lost last autumn and had accused his guide of stealing. The watch had been hung on the limb of a lean-to-camp at night, and when the hunter woke in the morning the timepiece was missing.

The Bee.

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THE LAST CALL.

Before the next issue of this paper, the determination of the question as to who will occupy the White House during the four years following March 4th next, will have been irrevocably settled. The prospects are that the voice of the people will have no uncertain sound. It will be emphatic, overwhelming and incontestable in its choice of the next President. Unless all present signs fail, the indications point to another term for Theodore Roosevelt. If the hopes of the loyal and progressive people of the country are realized, we may expect great things to transpire, ere another presidential election comes on. First of all, there is reason to believe that something positive, tangible and radical will be accomplished toward equalizing individual responsibility and individual liberty among all classes of Americans, without regard to race or creed, by a firm policy of the Administration, in which the sentiments of humanity, justice and toleration will dominate and by such corrective legislation as will place the elective franchise in its proper relation to the true function of representative government. Judging from the attitude of the Republican party, as indicated by the utterances of its leading exponents, the Southern Oligarchy will be forced into a dilemma the adoption of either horn of which will result in their confusion and humiliation. These audacious ingrates must either modify their laws which at present practically disfranchise colored citizens throughout the South, or, they must submit to a curtailment of Congressional representation commensurate with the extent of disfranchisement. What will be done by them is of course problematical. In all probability they will do nothing but rant, bluster and threaten, hoping that by that means to postpone action or enforce inaction. But the gauntlet has been thrown down by the Southern tyrants and taken up by the Republican party and the prospects are that there will be a fight to a finish, with but small doubt as to who will be victorious. Already some of the Southern campaign orators have started the campaign against cutting down Southern representation. They are pleading for the election of Parker on the ground first, that in the event of his election, the question of Southern representation will remain *in statu quo*, and secondly, that failure to elect him will place the Southern whites in the awful predicament of being *"without a country."* These pleas, as foolish and puerile as they are ridiculous, clearly express the temperament of the "great white Southern people." The first plea is that of a coward who is afraid to subject his conduct to the searchlight of just criticism and just treatment; the second a whimpering falsehood and an obsequious begging of the question. Why should Parker be elected if he is to tolerate disfranchisement, in violation of the Constitution, the provisions of which he would be sworn to defend, protect and execute? Or, why does it become necessary to elect Parker, in order to prevent the Southern whites from "being without a country"

These Southern whites were anxious to be without a country, in the light of a Union of all the states and sought to shoot the country to death with ordnance stolen and treasures filched from the National government. They caused the spilling of rivers of human blood and the waste of billions of wealth, to say nothing of the desolation of thousands of homes and floods of human tears. Such conduct did not indicate any desire to have a country, such as we now have; nor does their present conduct entitle them to the possession and the government of the country. Ever since the close of the war, they have viciously fought the efforts of the Federal authorities to guarantee a republican form of government to all of the states and this in violation of a constitutional requirement. It is a very serious question as to whether they have earned a title to a government. But in spite of this, in the spirit of amnesty, the Southern whites have been forgiven and accepted as coequals in the participation of all of the blessings, benefits and advantages of the government. In truth they have been pampered, like a spoiled child and now, because they fail to see themselves in control of the entire government, they are putting up the gauzy pretension that they are *without a country*. They must have all or none; be everything or nothing! But Roosevelt will be elected and the South will be vouchsafed a country—one free from race prejudice and governed under the inspiration and guidance of the sentiments of justice and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. The election of Roosevelt will guarantee many blessings which would be impossible were Parker elected. The financial system of the nation, which has been so wisely formulated and admirably conducted under the Republican regime, will remain safe and free from the tamperings of visionary enthusiasts and incompetent stock jobbers. A dollar will mean 100 cents in gold acceptable to any nation and expressing both the disposition toward and power of redemption. Moreover, labor which is now employed at good wages, will swell the tide of prosperity and happiness and render the return of the days of Coxey's army impossible of recurrence. And the flag, which has been planted in the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico and which the blood of our colored soldiers helped to make glorious will not be hauled down or shot down, until self-government is made a fact and the citizens of the new possessions formally and assuringly apply for independence. Above all, the much-vexed negro question will be permitted to be solved by those most interested and most involved — by the negroes themselves. Should Parker, by any perversion of public opinion, be elected, we may expect a reopening of Pandora's Box. The South will be in the saddle and will ride roughshod over the rights and bodies of striving colored people, Jim-Crowism will be extended until every quarter of the country will be polluted by its infectious blight and the spirit of proscription, injustice and lawlessness will be more widespread. Free trade will open the floodgates of foreign production, lessen the price of wages, reduce the wage-earner to the level of under-fed, under-paid and undervalued foreign labor, with the result of becoming slaves to the foreign monopolist instead of the well-paid coöperators with the domestic capitalist. The flag of the nation will be hauled down in the Philippines and the natives who are fast becoming civilized and taking on the conditions of American representative government, will be deserted and left to the mercy of any power which may be capricious, grasping or heartless enough to appropriate them. This and more would follow if the South had its wishes and Parker were elected. But we pray that no such calamity may overtake the nation or menace the progress of the colored race. To effectually avert such a result, it behooves every colored voter to go to the polls next Tuesday and with a fidelity to principle and devotion to duty which have ever characterized the colored people, deposit a full, free and unscratched ballot for the election of the one man who has demonstrated his fairness toward all citizens, who who is a valiant champion for the protection of those political and civil rights which belong to us but which are now being withheld by the enemy. If we do so, Roosevelt will be elected.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

It is more than passing strange that the principal Democratic orators who in and out of season are declaiming against recognizing the negro as a social equal are among those who set the law of God and man aside in their over-wrought passion to get next, as the boys say, to those colored damsels of easy virtue, who peddle their bodies and souls for self. It is getting not only tiresome but is a strain upon one's self-restraint to hold back the inside doings of some of these self virtuous gentlemen and let the people know something about these Dr. Jekels and Mr. Hydes. It sounds well to appeal in public to the prejudices of a certain class of white people against the negro, as was recently done by a distinguished Democratic orator in Maryland, but how would it appear if the privacy and cover of night was removed and that distinguished orator was displayed in a ruffled night shirt sharing the couch of his black Desdemoni!

The fact is some of these loud-mouthed orators who have negro equality in the brain speak against their national instinct which latter leads them, under certain conditions, into the closest kind of intimacy and contact with a class of negro women who have no standing socially or morally with respectable colored people. The South is four flush with duplicate families—white and black—per se white father, white and black mothers; natural result, half brothers and sisters, one-half white the other half black. With this condition of affairs it does not lie in the mouth of any Southern man, whether he hails from Maryland or South Carolina, to prate about negro social equality. The up-to-date houses of prostitution kept by colored women in Washington are sustained by white men, and business is never more prosperous than when Congress is in session. Yet to hear these Democratic orators howling against negro equality one would suppose that they never felt the warm embrace, and reveled in the tonic of elixir as transmitted by a charming and fascinating black woman. The claim put up by these demagogues is the cheapest kind of tommy rot, and the constituency which is influenced by such trash is either deficient in intelligence or is sadly in need of the Home Missionary Society. The colored people are proud, natural born Americans, and ask at the hands of the American people, fair play, neither seeking to push themselves where they are not wanted nor willing, without protest, to be deprived of their rights as citizens under the law.

WHY COLORED VOTERS ARE REPUBLICANS.

The question is frequently asked why the colored voters adhere to the Republican party. The answer, from a white man's standpoint, may seem difficult, but from a colored man's point of view is easy of solution. First, the Republican party clothed the colored man with the right of suffrage. Second, the principles of the Republican party make it possible for the colored man to raise his standard of manhood. Third, the Republican party favors the open door to the colored man wherein he can live better and educate his children in advance of his limited opportunities. Fourth, because the Republican party is big and broad enough to recognize manhood regardless of race, religion, or sectional prejudices. Fifth because it is the party advocating the principles of Lincoln, Sumner, Hale, Lovejoy and other good and true friends of the colored man. Now take the Democratic party. First, it was the party that kept the colored man in slavery. Second, it plunged the country into a bloody war to perpetuate slavery. Third, its record since the war has been a continuous undoing of the rights, under the law, of the colored man. Fourth, if not responsible it condones the lynching of colored men without the semblance of trial. Fifth, there is not on the statute books any laws for the advancement or betterment of the colored man enacted by or through the agency of the Democratic party.

With the record of both parties thus briefly presented, need it cause surprise among well meaning people why the colored man adheres to the Republican party? The statement made years ago, by Frederick Douglass, "that all outside of the Republican party, for the colored man, was the sea," applies with equal if not with more force than when it escaped the lips of that eminent man.

THE COLORED MAN'S DUTY.

It may be true that the colored man in this campaign has cause to be disgruntled. He has no cause however to be disgruntled with the Republican party that has done him no harm, but to the contrary it has endeavored to protect him against the assaults of the Democratic party. Just what inducements have been offered by the Democratic party to the negro we are unable to see. If the negro wants to have the chains of oppression tightened stronger around his neck and those states in which he enjoys the freedom of citizenship taken by Democrats and enact laws of discrimination, then he ought to vote the Democratic ticket. All kinds of false inducements will be offered the colored voter at this time and no matter how he may feel toward individuals in the Republican party, he should do nothing to defeat any man running as a Republican which would tend to defeat the party. At this time the Republican party needs every vote. The black man's interests are at stake. His salvation and prosperity depend on the success of the Republican party. Let the so-called colored Democrat look to his interest and that of the race to which he is identified. It is the duty of the colored man to support the Republican party no matter what the enemy says.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The election of President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks November 8th is a certainty. The American people don't want a change in the administration at this time and it would be suicidal to the country if a change took place. It will be a Republican victory beyond all doubt.

Fall in and forward to victory.

Hurrah for the old flag and McKinley.

Roosevelt does things; Parker promises.

Vote for Roosevelt if you value your liberty.

Forward boys, we're going in to lick them .

A few more days to wait and Bryan will know his fate.

"The negro vote is a purchasable one."—Senator Tillman.

Vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the whole Republican ticket.

The democracy is disrupted and on November 6 will be completely routed.

If your want four years more of prosperity, vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

The Afro-American is disfranchised by law in six Southern Democratic states.

A vote for Parker is a vote for a stale crust of bread and a bowl of charity soup.

The danger which threatens our national life is the Democratic disregard for law.

Remember that Southern Democrats burn Afro-Americans at the stake for alleged crimes.

Rally on the center; touch elbows; clutch arms; charge all along the line and victory is ours.

Get out every vote and pile up a majority that will strike terror to the souls of the anarchists.

Former Democratic Chairman James K. Jones abandons Illinois to the Republicans. That's kind.

The sensible business men and workingmen all over the country are solid for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

If you want to eat bologna sausage and stale crackers for your Thanksgiving dinner, vote for Parker.

If you desire the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, vote for them and get your friends to do likewise.

If you wish to prevent Ben Tillman from being chief of Parker's cabinet, vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Under the Roosevelt administration there are 50 Afro-Americans in the government service at Richmond, Va.

It is not likely that the Afro-American voters of Indianapolis will vote for a candidate O. K'd by Tom Taggart.

The elections of the South are settled in the "white primary." The Afro-American has no equal part in power.

The Republican party recognizes ability and rewards it accordingly. All Afro-Americans look alike to Democrats.

"If we can't get the negro out of politics peacefully and legally, by the eternal gods we'll do it anyway."—Senator Tillman.

Take off your coat and work for Roosevelt until the evening of November 8; then we can shout and yell until we are hoarse.

The 219 Afro-Americans employed in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., draw salaries aggregating $167,260 every year.

In President Roosevelt not only will the rights of the colored men be protected but every man, whether born or not under the starry flag of freedom but who claims its protection will receive it.

President Roosevelt will be Chief Executive of all the people and no Tillmans or Gormans will crack the whip over his head. He is and will be the kind of President the American people admire—intelligent, brave and just—playing no favorites, simply asking fair play and a living chance for black as well as white.

The Democratic party, as a party, has no right or reason to expect any aid from the voting force among colored men; and any and all colored men who so far forgets what is due to their manhood and the best interest of their children to the extent of voting the Democratic ticket should be ashamed of themselves, and deserve all the curtailment of their rights as advocated by the Democratic party.

NOTHING LESS THAN RACE MANIA.

(*From the N. Y. Mail.*)

The frenzy into which the Southern politicians and journals are working their people on the race question is almost incredible. Read this, for instance, from a recent editorial in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"If he (Mr. Roosevelt) is elected President, the act will be a certain, though in many cases the unconscious signal, for a war of races, ruinous alike to the North and South. Why should good people of the North put such a scourge upon us?"

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* recently branded with scorn a white man who aspired to some local office because several years ago he voted to give a negro a contested seat in the Legislature—against a white man. The mere fact that he voted for a negro was accounted a crime. Nothing was said about the merits of the contested case.

This is nothing less than mania. For what are the facts to justify it? *Mr. Roosevelt has appointed fewer colored men to office than any of his predecessors since the freeman received the ballot.*

Now to say that the simple recognition of a black man as a man is a signal for a war of races—the whole annals of angry race and political discussions may be searched for any parallel to this.

Yet, insane as such declarations are, they may foreboue serious trouble. If any considerable portion of the Southern people are of this mind, it means that they have reached a stage of race hatred where increasing violence may be expected; and the leaders of this mania, seeing the results of the fury that they have worked up, will try to turn the blame from themselves to the President.

Right-minded Southern men in the South have a sincere interest in the welfare of the blacks; and the two races must live together there, and work out their own destinies; and Northern public opinion has shown a willingness during the last ten years to trust the vexed problem to the conservative and right-minded people of the South. But if these violent leaders of Southern opinion are permitted by the Southern masses to inflame the worst passions of both races, what result is to be expected? The nation is not going quietly to submit to such a programme.

And incidentally of course, such ravings as the South at present is indulging in makes the President's election doubly sure.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE ONLY ONE ISSUE.

We have watched the Democratic platform and have noticed the speeches of the leading men of the party, and the only think they can present to the country is, "down with the negro." True, Mr. Parker, in his letter of acceptance said as much as we would have expected from Mr. Sumner or Mr. Thadeus Stevens, if they were alive, but his supporters would kill him literally dead before they would allow him to carry out what he has proclaimed. Every plank in the Democratic platform, or in Judge Parker's platform, is found in the Republican platform. They have only one issue that is new, and that is, "down with the negro.". Down with everything that looks like his manhood and his rights. And the black man that works for this party will simply be cutting his own throat And every white man who votes that ticket will be voting to crush the negro.—Bishop H. M. Turner in *Voice of the People*.

ROOSEVELT THE MAN.

Rev. P. A. Wallace, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, read a very interesting paper before the Second Baptist Literary last Sunday afternoon, entitled "Roosevelt the Man." His paper was loudly applauded throughout its delivery. The applause was almost deafening. He spoke of Mr. Roosevelt as the soldier, the President, and as a man. At the conclusion of his address Rev. Mr. Davenport, Mr. Green, Prof. J. D. Baltimore were introduced and made short addresses.

Dr. Wallace is a strong writer and a forcible speaker. The introductory address of President Toomy was most eloquent.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Issues of the *Colored American* are out bearing the dates of October 22 and October 29. Both of these issues have appeared this week, and with the single exception of the date line, and the matter on the front page, the contents of the issues are identical The following questions suggest themselves: Were the papers bearing these date lines issued at the same time? Why is there the same matter in both papers, excepting the front page? Is the issuing of a paper under such circumstances a compliance with postal laws and regulations relating to second-class matter?

The Indianapolis interloper had better get out a real paper regularly, or shut up shop

OUR PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Charles H. Marshall, of West Washington, has a fine practice.

Dr. Samuel M. Price is one of the most successful physicians in the city.

Dr. Charles West is kept busy. He is a successful physician.

Dr. A. M. Curtis has moved in his new handsome brick house at the corner of Thirteenth and F streets, northwest.

Dr. C. C. Stewart will build a new house next spring.

Dr. John R. Francis continues to ride in his automobile.

Dr. J. G. Williams is successfully pursuing his practice.

Recorder J. C. Dancy is in West Virginia.

Don't fail to ask the newsdealer for THE BEE.

Prof. L. M. Hershaw, of the Land Office, is on leave.

Mr. W. Judson Malvin will leave for Cleveland, Ohio, next week.

Mr. Benjamin Butler will go to New Orleans, La., this month.

Register J. W. Lyons has returned to the city from Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Robert T. Douglass will leave the city for New York next week.

Prof. J. W. Cromwell has been elected a member of the African Society.

Miss Mattie R. Bowen is an active worker in the Sojourner Association.

The reception of the Buffalo Social Club at the Academy Cafe was largely attended.

Mr. George A. Myers, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was seriously injured, is fast improving. It is said that he is out of danger.

Mr. Henry Johnson is filling the office of United States Deputy Marshall of the Police Court.

Mr. C. F. Adams, assistant register of the Treasury Department, has returned to the city from Chicago Ill.

Miss Emma McGinnis will visit Baltimore, Md., this month. She will be the guest of Miss Stella Longly.

Mr. Diay Mitchell Brymn is still in Europe. Mr. Brymn is writing songs for a musical firm in London, England.

A Chinese reception was given by Mr. Samuel Tatenum at St. Mary's Church last week. It was largely attended.

Attorney J. M. Ricks, who has been quite sick, has fully recovered and is able to resume the practice of his profession with vigor.

Mr. Frank Mitchell, son of Mr. Wm. P. Mitchell, is in the city the guest of his father. He left Friday for New York City, where he is now living.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Slaughter left Louisville, Ky., Saturday last. Mr. Slaughter will cast a vote for Roosevelt and Faibranks before he returns.

The marriage of Miss Scott will take place at 7 o'clock at the residence of her father, 498 K street southwest, and the reception will be held from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Hon. John P. Green is in the Congressional district of Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey. He is making a number of speeches throughout the State for the entire State ticket.

Sunday is rally day at Galbraith Ch. All the clubs are requested to make their reports. The church is in a very prosperous condition at present. There will be special services morning and night.

The name of Miss Hattie Ricks, one of the principal guests at the reception of the Mistry Club, was inadvertently omitted last week. Miss Ricks was one of the most attractive ladies at the reception.

Dr. U. S. McCoy, of Petersburg, Va., spent several days in the city this week. The Doctor was en route from Toronto, Canada, to Petersburg, Va., where he will enter upon the active practice of medicine.

In THE BEE last week it was stated that Mr. Joseph S. Jones was at Harris Landing, Maine, when it should have read Haines Landing. Miss Jennie Williams will be the bridesmaid for Miss Scott and not her sister Georgie.

There is no truth in the charges preferred against Rev. Scott, of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. There is no man in this city who stands higher in the estimation of the people than he does. If an offense alleged to have been committed last June, it is in poor taste to bring it up at this late date. It has the earmarks of blackmail.

REV. S. L. CORROTHERS.

This distinguished divine will raise tomorrow in his church seventeen hundred dollars. There is to be a grand rally all day. There is no man in the ministry who is a more successful financier than Rev. Corrothers. He has done more for Galbraith Church, as THE BEE has stated time and again, than any minister who has been stationed there. The people love him and never hesitate to give him their support. There is to be a great time at this church tomorrow, and there is no doubt that Rev. Corrothers will realize his expectation.

EXTENDS HER THANKS.

Miss Mattie R. Bowen extends to her many friends her heartfelt thanks for their kindness and their tokens of esteem in the hour of her bereavement. In the death of her dear and good mother she has lost a true and devoted friend. She was a Christian and a woman of noble traits. Mrs. Bowen, as everyone who knows her will say, was a devoted mother as well as a woman, who today is giving her time to the uplifting and amelioration of her people. She takes this method of extending her appreciation through THE BEE.

HELP THE NEEDY.

The first meeting of the season for the Sojourners' Truth Home Association was held onday, October 24. The object of the meeting was to create an interest in the work for the women and girls. About four churches were represented; a number gave their names as members, and a Sunday afternoon meeting was established, the first of which was held last Sunday afternoon from 5 to 6.30 o'clock. The association proposes to discuss women of the Bible. The subject last Sundapy was "Eve." Subject Sunday, November 6, will be "Sarah." It is sincerely hoped that the churches of all denominations will take part in the work of the Home this year and will send to the meetings at least two representatives. There is to be this fall and winter mothers' meetings, sewing classes of women and girls, classes in cooking, and if it is needed a private night school. Won't every woman who has any desire to help such as need help do something to help Sojonrner?

Thanksgiving is near at hand. Please don't forget that we need money, food, clothing and fuel.

M. R. BOWEN, Pres.
HATTIE SAUNDERS, Treas.

REV. GARNER OBJECTED.

Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, has returned from the National Council of Congregational Churches held at Des Moines, Iowa. While West, Rev. Garner visited Chicago and the St. Louis Exposition. He says that any person of color who visits the exposition and says there is no prejudice at places of refreshment, either passes for white or does not go into places of refreshment, or wilfully misreprestns aftcts.

Rev. Garner was entertained by the Mordecais while in St. Louis. He relates that he was refused refreshment in the Exposition grounds, and on return to his stopping place told of it. The people expressed the utmost surprise, and said that there must be some mistake. Rev. Garner insisted that he was correct. Next morning he asked Miss Mordecai to be his guest to visit the Exposition. She consented, and after seeing exhibits and things of interest for a few hours, about one o'clock Rev. Garner remarked to Miss Mordecai, "I am hungry; let us have some refreshments, and you may select the place."

"All right; let us go to the Luzon," said Miss Mordecai. And to the Luzon they went. On being seated, a waiter placed before them a bill of fare, and before each a glass of water. In a few moments Rev.Garner was approached by an employe, who asked if he and his companion would object to eating downstairs. Rev. Garner responded that he did object most decidedly, whereupon the employe said, "You can not be served here."

On leaving the place Rev. Garner asked his companion if she believed now that there was discrimination at the Exposition grounds, and she said, "Yes."

WATCHED ALL POINTS.

The late Senator Hanna had a keen mind, and in contests of wit he was seldom defeated, says the New York News.

There is a certain Cleveland lawyer whom Senator Hanna liked to tantalize, though the two men were really good friends.

At a banquet in Cleveland Mr. Hanna nodded toward this lawyer and said:

"Gentlemen, you see Brown there? Well, I was in Brown's office yesterday when his client in that contested will case called to square accounts. The client stood out in the hall and handed his bill in to Brown to be receipted.

"'Come in,' Brown called to him, cordially. But the client shook his head.

"'No, thank you,' he said; 'you'd charge me rent if I did."

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

One of the most imposing mausoleums in the world, to be built entirely of granite in Grecian Ionic style, is to be erected to Mr. Potter Palmer, who died in Chicago two years ago. It will cost $60,000.

Sir Jefferson Thomas, of Gethsemane Commandery, No. 3, K. T. and the G. A. R., is still very sick at his residence.

At the Episcopal General Convention at Boston, J. J. Stotzenberg, of New Albany, Ind. (a good friend of the race), introduced a resolution condemning lynching. The Southern Democratic delegates opposed it and J. C. Buxton, of North Carolina, moved that it be laid on the table. This was defeated and the resolution referred to a special committee.

A short time ago a wedding took place at St. Luke's Church, Reddal-Hill, Cradley Heath, England, at which a man named John Hill was married to a young woman whose name was also Hill. The fathers of bride and bridegroom were each named John Hill. The witnesses were all named Hill and both the bridegroom and bride resided at Old Hill.

Judge Parker's wife is a fine horsewoman. The Judge may or may not be able to ride a horse, but he can quite gracefully straddle an issue.

When a man's hair begins to get thin he either needs a tonic or a divorce.

A boy of 11 who lives at Hamilton, Ont., wrote to the Czar asking for some Russian postage stamps. Recently he received from the Czar a complete collection of Russian postal departmental and local stamps in a fine bound album. The collection is worth several thousand dollars.

Refresa, a convict prison in California, possesses no wall. The grounds are studded with nineteen guard posts which are built of stone and wood, and resemble a system of lighthouses.

Officers of the German artillery have just completed the reconstruction of the ancient instruments which the Romans and Greeks used when beseiging a walled city.

One of the most interesting possessions at the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, is a complete nerve skeleton made by Dr. Rufus B. Weaver, the famous neurologist. It is said to be the only specimen of the kind in the world.

An English firm issues picture postal cards, the purchase of one of which can by mailing it to the firm with his name and address on it insure his life for $2,500 for 24 hours against travel accidents.

The largest Bible class in Great Britain is that connected with All Saints Church, Sheffield. The average Sunday attendance is 1,600.

You may wear fine clothes, have an excellent credit and stand way up in social circles, but when the rainy day comes, health gone, no home, it is then you will find you have no social standing and that it is not what you had, but what you have got.

Near Tripoli, in North Africa, is the village of Amruz, which is inhabited exclusively by those exercising the name of Smith. The majority of the people are armorers, who supply the Arabs with weapons indispensable to the sons of the desert.

Some of the Japanese spies in Korea, Manchuria, and Siberia commenced their work many years ago. They married Chinese women, brought up Chinese families and went into business as Chinamen. They thus acquired the standing of solid citizens of blameless reputation, but their reports have gone regularly to Tokio.

In order to correct an error, the name of the present P. S. Grand Commander is the Illustrious Smith, 33d degree (Past Grand Secretary of the Maryland Jurisdiction). He succeeded the Ill. T. A. Jackson, 33d-96th degree. For further information address the G. S. G. Ill. Jos. O. Bamfield, 33d degree, who succeeded himself

It is estimated that there are fully 100,000 men out of employment in the city of Chicago.

The syndicate headed by Speyer & Co. and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin has been awarded the new $40,000,000 bond issue to be made by the Mexican government. The bonds will run for fifty years at 4 per cent.

The Chinese government is to receive £300 a thousand for all Chinese coolies shipped to the South African mines.

The Japanese advance in advertising as in all else. Here is an illustration: "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball. Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as the rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

The oldest existent pharmacy is located in Yorkshire, England, and was established in 1720

The annual report of the manager of the New York Clearing House showed that the total transactions for the year was $2,778,655,380. In the 51 years since the establishment of the clearing house, transactions reached the immense total og $1,640,353,025,530.

The Masons of Hampton, Va., laid the cornerstone of the Gray's Mission last week.

TWENTY-TWO MEDALS.

Unprecedented Award to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at the St. Louis World's Fair.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exhibit at the Louisiana State Purchase Exposition has won all the medals that could possibly be awarded to a railroad company.

The highest award of the Exposition, carrying with it the premier honor in each department, or building, is the special gold medal for the best, most complete and most attractive exhibit. This award was to be recommended by the Department Jury, and ratified by the Superior Jury. In the department of Transportation Exhibits, the Department Jury, with Vice-President Kendrick, of the Santa Fe System, at its head, was composed of distinguished railway men, engineers, mechanical and other experts of this county, Germany, England, France, Austria and Japan. The Superior Jury has for its head Governor Francis, while Director of Exhibits Skiff is First Vice-President, and the membership throughout of the most eminent and representative men at the Exposition including the Commissioners General of the Foreign Countries, the Presidents of Department Juries, Chiefs of Departments, etc.

Naturally, the rivalry was strong for the special gold medal, of which there is but one in each building, the holder winning with it the Exposition first honors, there being none higher and so exclusive.

The award was to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by the unanimous vote of the full Department Jury, and like great distinction was accorded by the full Superior Jury.

The Grand Prize, another gold medal, was awarded the Baltimore and Ohio on its Section as a whole, and denotive of the highest distinction in its class or group. In conjunction with the grand prize, eighteen collaborators' medals were awarded, these going to those who had contributed to the striking educational value and general compelteness of the Baltimore and Ohio Section. The Group Jury, followed by the endorsement of Department Jury, was ratified by the Superior Jury, awarded a gold medal of honor to Major J. G. Pangborn, Director of the Exhibit, in recognition of the origination and completion of the great historical collection, and the scheme and perfection of its installation.

Additional to the foregoing, and distinctive of the honors awarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in another building, is the Grand Prize and gold medal in the group of "Engineering and Architecture" in the Department of Liberal Arts, this being on the model of the new Union Station at Washington, which is the central feature of the B. & O. Section in the Department of Transportation.

The "Sweepstakes," as it might be termed, in the fourteen acres of exhibits in the Department of Transportation, the Grand Prize in the railway group of the same building, another Grand Prize in the Department of Liberal Arts, and the medal of honor—four gold medals of the very highest class, and eighteen other medals, most of them gold, is the company's Louisiana Purchase Exposition record. It is beyond paralleling, for it is topped by the Special Gold Medal for "the best, the most complete, and the most attractive installation," and there is but one such medal.

NOT in the TRUST

PURITY ICE Co

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs Free from Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this Ice, we can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

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President and Manager.

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Carpets Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks n how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

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Name THE BEE when you call.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

When we say we examine your eyes, we do not mean merely to glance at them, but to give you a thorough scientific examination, with the latest improved instruments. Don't wait until it is too late.

We offer the following two specials to get you better acquainted with our Optical Department

Solid Gold, spring, rimless eyeglasses, with case and guard; our special price, $1.00.

14-karat Gold-filled spectacles, with the finest periscopic lenses; Our special price, $1.00.

Prescriptions carefully filled.
Prompt attention to mail orders.

J. Selinger,

Optician and Jeweler, 816 F Street, Between 8th and 9th Streets.

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For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. Don't be deceived; come to us and have it. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us N thing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

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Borrow Money
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We will lend you from $10.00 to $500.00 on your furniture, piano, &c., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

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Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FINE WINES
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Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.

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We keep on hand a little of everything Postage stamps, all you desire.

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ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK CELLARS, YARDS FRONT STEPS, ETC.

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WE MOVE ANYTHING
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NEW BRITISH WARSHIPS.

Will Be Built to Resist Torpedo Attacks—Lesson Learned from Russo-Japanese Struggle.

Plans for the new Lord Nelson type of battleship for the British navy, shortly to be laid down, show some of the lessons which the admiralty already has learned from the Russo-Japanese war.

Chief among the new features is the determined attempt to neutralize the deadly effect of torpedo attack. The idea of armoring these ships under water with four-inch Krupp plating has been abandoned, it being considered that the protection imparted against torpedoes by light armor is problematical.

Philip Watts' plan consists of the development of a double bottom. The distance between the inner and outer skin heretofore has been only a few inches. Mr. Watts hopes that by building the inner wall of stouter plating and allowing a considerable space between it and the outer bilge of the ship the explosion of a torpedo outside the vessel will not suffice to fracture both skins.

To minimize the risk of this still further, it is intended to fill the space between the inner and outer walls with some loose material that will take up much of the concussion.

Another striking departure in design is afforded by the midship cross-section of these new battleships. They virtually will have no curve at all to the bilge, being nearly square. The idea is that in a hull of this shape the bottom is less likely to be affected by torpedoes.

The walls of the magazines are to be very much more massive than in any preceding type. This is due to the fact that in some of the Russian war ships the magazine walls are known to have split in action.

SHOULD INCREASE PAY.

General Funston Declares More Money Would Secure Better Class of Soldiers for the Service.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, in his annual report, says additional observation and conversation with officers confirms him in the views expressed in his last report that there should be a substantial increase in the pay of the enlisted men of the army.

Gen. Funston says: "There can be scarcely any doubt that such action would bring into the army a vastly superior body of men who would remain in the service. It is doubtful if an increase over present rates of pay of 50 per cent for noncommissioned officers and 30 per cent. for privates would be more expensive than under present rates, when so much time and money are wasted in trying to make soldiers out of the inferior class of men who constitute at least half of the rank and file of the army to-day."

A decrease during the past year in the percentage of men tried by both general and inferior courts-martial, he says, "probably is due to the fact that there has been during the fiscal year covered by this report a smaller number of new men in the various organizations than in the preceding year."

The recommendation made in his last annual report that inmates of the guardhouse subsist on hard bread, salt meat, vegetables and water is also renewed.

A YOUTHFUL TELEGRAPHER

Remarkable Child, Only Five Years of Age, Who Handles the Key Like a Veteran.

Born musicians and artists are rare enough to attract attention, but it is doubtful if there is another born telegrapher in this wide world besides the one that Waltonga, O. T., boasts of. Little Glenn B. Peck, though but five years of age, and as yet unable to read or write, can handle a telegraph key like a veteran. He sends and receives messages, and knows the Morse alphabet as thoroughly as do his father and mother, both of whom are operators employed in the station at Waltonga.

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the child's talent is that he was born with a knowledge of telegraphy, and neither his father nor mother was ever required to give him any instruction.

N. B. Peck, the boy's father, was station agent in a Colorado town about six years ago, and his wife assisted him with the work. Mrs. Peck, like her husband, is an expert operator, and she had charge of five wires up to a very short time before the birth of their son.

SOLD HIS WIFE FOR $3.00.

Pennsylvanian Disposes of a "Good Cook and Fine Woman" Cheap —Now Wants Divorce.

Three dollars for a "good cook and a fine woman," who also happened to be his wife, was all that George Rosengrant, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., wanted four years ago to induce him to give up all claims to her in favor of her cousin, Raymond Palmer. Now he is minded to marry again, but he is not satisfied, and is bride-to-be is still less convinced, that the three-dollar transaction severed the ties between him and the first Mrs. Rosengrant with sufficient finality. With a fine regard for the proprieties he has brought a suit for divorce against his legal wife before testing the cooking capacities of the other woman on a permanent basis.

In Their Element.

According to the census reports there are 200,000 Finns in this country, all of whom are getting along swimmingly.

GIRL'S CASE PUZZLES.

A YOUNG LADY FALLS ASLEEP CONVERSING WITH FRIENDS.

Physicians Are Unable to Arouse Her, But Spiritualist Finally Succeeds in Restoring Her to Normal Condition.

A case that is puzzling physicians of Berkeley, Cal., is that of Miss Bertha Young, of that city. One afternoon recently Miss Young fell asleep while talking to friends at the residence of J. C. Aitken, where she was stopping. Restoratives were resorted to in order to awaken the girl, but all efforts failed and Dr. F. L. Carpenter was summoned. The physician worked over Miss Young for several hours, but failed to arouse her.

The following day he made several unsuccessful attempts to restore her to consciousness, but met with defeat. As a last resort a spiritualist was sent for. After uttering strange incantations and making passes over the sleeping girl the spiritualist told her to awaken, and to the surprise of those who witnessed the performance Miss Young opened her eyes. For a while she was somewhat dazed and in an uncertain state of mind, but she soon recovered her normal condition and expressed no illfeeling from her long sleep.

Owing to the timidity of Miss Young efforts were made by the Aitken family to keep the affair from becoming public. The name of the spiritualist would not be disclosed by the family. Miss Agnes Aitken, however, was willing to discuss the case.

"This is not the first time Miss Young has been in a trance," said Miss Aitken. "Some time ago she had a similar experience. When the physicians failed to arouse her relatives were compelled to secure a clairvoyant, who awakened her. She is peculiarly sensitive about the matter and we have tried to keep it quiet. She has a brother attending the University of California.

"Although only a spiritualist can awaken her, she is not of that belief and cannot account for the strange trance into which she fell. The spiritualist offered no explanation and we are at a loss to understand the cause of her sudden lapses into the profound slumber."

WALKS THROUGH A WINDOW

University Student, Absorbed in Letter from Home, Roused by Crashing Glass.

Thomas Lynch, a student at the Northwestern university, at Evanston, Ill., walked through a plate glass window in the Evanston post office the other day while absorbed in the reading of a letter.

The crashing of the glass and the sharp sting of numerous cuts on his face brought him to a realization of the occurrence, and he went immediately to the police station.

He advised the officer in charge there of the incident and left $15 as a self-imposed penalty.

"There," he said; "that ought to pay for the window. I was entirely innocent of intentional offense. I had just received a long expected letter from home and was so engrossed in its perusal that I walked mechanically toward the light, without thinking of the possibility of glass being there. The resulting shock was cheap at $15."

The money will be turned over to the postal authorities and a new window will be installed. Lynch is known for his fits of abstraction.

POLICEMAN BANK DIRECTOR

Los Angeles, Cal., Said to Have the Only Such Financier in the Entire Country.

Los Angeles, Cal., has long been noted as possessing everything that any other city in the United States has, but not until recently has it been able to claim a bank director who is also a policeman. His name is T. M. Kristovich. He has a place in the directorate of the new International Savings & Exchange bank, which was opened for business Monday at Temple and Spring streets.

"It does seem a bit strange for a policeman in the ranks to be a bank director, but it is true in my case, and I guess I am the only policeman-director in the United States," said Kristovich.

"My new office will not cause me to give up my position on the force. I shall remain a policeman as long as my work is satisfactory, and during leisure hours will attend the meetings of the bank directorate."

Heights of Monarchs.

The distinction of being the shortest monarch belongs to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who measures five feet two inches in his boots. Next comes the mikado, with five feet six inches, and then gradually increasing in height, the czar (five feet seven inches), the kaiser (five feet seven inches), King Edward VII. (five feet 8½ inches), the king of Portugal (six feet) and the king of Sweden (six feet two inches). The tallest, though not the greatest monarch, is King Leopold of Belgium, with six feet six inches.

New Kind of Vaccination.

Under the advice of Prof. Davenport, of the Illinois agricultural college, farmers of that state are sowing their fields with alfalfa bacteria from Kansas, remarks the New York Telegram. In a little while we'll hear the howl: "What's the matter with Illinois?"

Oklahoma's Broom Corn Crop.

Oklahoma now has the greatest broom corn producing district in the country, and will produce more this year than Kansas and Illinois combined. It is estimated that the crop will amount to about 25,000 tons.

ANNOUNCEMENT
—OF—
Voight, Jeweler,
725 SEVENTH STREET N. W.
(Next to Johnson's Grocery)

Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, $20; sold elsewhere; $25
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2 50 and $3.50; worth twice the price
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnee Chaines, $7 up too $16; all [illegible]
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches. $2.50 up too $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4 00 hal dozen up.
Ladies' Silver Watches, $4 and $5

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HORN THE TAILOR 637 F

VIRGINIA GOLD ORE.

PRECIOUS MINERAL IS DISCOVERED IN A SECRET CAVE.

Find Is Made in Effort to Locate Jewels Said to Have Been Stolen from France in 1872 and Concealed Near Berryville.

Gold has been discovered near Berryville, Va., which assays $12 a ton, but it is believed that it will become more valuable as the vein is followed.

The discovery was made in an effort to locate jewels said to have been stolen from France in 1872. For 30 years there have been stories of these jewels having been concealed in the vicinity.

In the early 70's a Frenchman came to Berryville, then known as Battle Town. With him was a man servant. The Frenchman was a recluse, and it soon became gossip that he had some dark secret. After he had lived in Battle Town some time he moved to Winchester and later to Charlestown, W. Va. Then he disappeared and his abiding place was unknown. He was seen occasionally along the Shenandoah river or in the woods, but where he and his servant lived no one could say.

About this time there came a story from France to America of the theft of the jewels. It was said that they were stolen by a French nobleman who was a revolutionist and aided in inciting the people of France to riot. Suspicion was directed toward the Frenchman who had lived at Berryville. Detectives came from New York and other cities, but so well hidden were the Frenchman and his servant that neither was found. For some months the detectives searched, but to no avail.

Living just outside Berryville is Mrs. Hattie Dortcher, a woman of excellent standing in the community. While visiting an old school friend in Washington Mrs. Dortcher was introduced to a blind woman fortune teller. She told Mrs. Dortcher that there was great wealth to be found in a cave on her farm and told her how the cave could be found.

Going into the cave, men employed by Mrs. Dortcher found a skeleton of a man half a mile from the entrance. They discovered an iron box, cooking utensils and a river that flowed underground with such swiftness that no man could swim against it. Workmen pledged to secrecy were employed to dig in the cave, and in their digging they came upon a vein of gold, the first discovered in this part of the country. The gold was sent to Washington, and the first assay was $10 a ton. Then the vein became richer, and the second assay was $12 a ton.

So hard was the gold to obtain in this narrow and dark cave that the $12 assay would not pay, but Mrs. Dortcher did not abandon the work. Men are still working on the vein, and other men are endeavoring to effect a crossing of the river. These efforts have failed thus far, but the Dortchers are confident that when they are successful the jewels stolen from France will be found.

LITTLE TOE WILL VANISH.

No Cause for Alarm, However, as Disappearance Takes Place 10,000 Years Hence.

Dr. George F. Shrady, of New York, in commenting on the theory of Sir John Murray that the little toe would eventually disappear, said that such a thing might happen if the custom of compressing and distorting the foot within the confines of a shoe continues.

"The theory of the disappearance of the little toe within the next 10,000 years," he said, "is legitimately based upon Darwin's teachings. Disuse of certain parts of the body and their elimination go hand in hand with evolution. Disuse of a part causes its weakening and gradual elimination. The principle of disuse is well exemplified in the foot. The toes are so spread out to support the arch of the foot and balance the body. In savages, who do not wear shoes, or at the most soft moccasins, their toes are spread out like a fan, as if to grasp the earth. Certain Filipinos have this construction of the foot to a marked degree. Their little toe is used constantly and is wonderfully active. Compressing the foot within an ill-fitting shoe distorts it; makes the toes grow smaller, and is driving the little toe into disuse. It's like putting your arm in a sling. It will grow weak and helpless. Disuse is proved in the case of women. Their feet are much smaller than men's because they have been coddled and have done so little walking. On the other hand policemen have big feet. Unless man revolts against the pressure of tight shoes his little toe will grow smaller and become almost useless."

CONSUL'S REPORT SPICY.

It Deals in Many Fascinating Subjects, Aloes and Incense Being Among Them.

"Aloes, civet, myrrh and incense" are the fascinating subjects discussed in a report from Consul Masterson at Aden, according to the Portland Oregonian. It seems strange that such things should be regarded as mere articles of commerce, but so it is. Mr. Masterson says that Aden is the export market of these four substances and that no other port can ever oust it. Of aloes Aden last year exported 31,696 pounds, nearly all of it going to London. Civet, which is one of the essential ingredients of nearly every high-grade perfume made, is taken from the pouch of the civet cat, an animal found in Abyssinia. The annual production of civet ranges from 250 to 300 pounds, and about half of this amount is shipped to New York. The price at Aden is from $1.60 to $3.24 an ounce, according to purity. Myrrh is principally used as an ingredient in incense, and the amount annually exported from Aden is about 1,344,000 pounds. A strange use of myrrh is made by the Abyssinian hunters, who smear their bodies with it before hunting elephants, in the belief that their quarry will not attack them on account of the smell.

KITTENS ARE BORN IN TREE

Maltese Cat Selects Novel Place for Birth of Progeny—Removed to Old Wash Boiler.

Those who are familiar with cats know that when the time approaches for a member of the feline race to bring forth her young the cat is very apt to seek some secluded place and is averse to taking any place prepared for her in a nice box or other receptacle. They seek out-of-the-way places, and in many cases the kittens are not easily found. It would seem that the limit of originality had been reached, however, by Drusilla, a handsome Maltese cat, owned by Mrs. Hubbard Waldo, of Glastonbury, Conn. The cat has had her numerous progeny heretofore in various places, a barrel in the rear attic, a lower shelf of a house cupboard, the haymow, a box of shavings and many now forgotten other places. But this time she made a new departure. She was not seen at the house from Saturday night until late Sunday evening, when she came to get something to eat. It was surmised that the kittens were born, and search was made Monday morning in former places, but without success.

Late Monday afternoon Drusilla was noticed in the orchard about 100 feet from the house. She was watched and seen to jump on a tree and climb into a hole about four feet from the ground. There was a decayed place in the tree, reaching down about 33 inches. The hole is of oblong shape, 5x7½ inches. The cat was undisturbed until Tuesday morning, when Mrs. Waldo went to the tree and looked in. There was the cat purring away contentedly with seven little kittens. Later when Drusilla came to the house to get her breakfast the kittens were removed and brought to the house and placed in an old wash boiler, the nursery of an innumerable line of their predecessors. The cat submitted gracefully to the change of location.

MOONSHINERS IN MISSOURI.

Out of One Dollar's Worth of Material Distillers Turn Out Forty Gallons of Whisky.

It is not generally known, according to the Kansas City Journal, that considerable moonshine whisky is made in Southwest Missouri. Detective James Rosche of Carthage has arrested several proprietors of illicit stills recently. Mr. Rosche says that Missouri moonshiners make big profits as long as Uncle Sam lets them alone. He says they "take one gallon of cheap, black molasses, which costs about 30 cents two bushels of meal, at an average cost of 65 cents per bushel, and some water. This is made into a mash, allowed to ferment and the stuff then goes through the process of evaporation.

This amount of molasses and meal, with a sufficient amount of water added, makes 40 gallons of moonshine, which is sold for two dollars per gallon. The men who engage in the illicit distilling of whisky are usually of the more ignorant class. That is, they are uneducated, but what they lack in book learning they make up in shrewdness that cannot be learned in school. Most of the men engaged in their business are desperate fellows and do not hesitate to defend their liberty with the use of guns.

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*8.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia.
*11.30 p.m. Sleepers.
*3.00 a m. Sleepers.
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Sundays, 3.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.35, 9.00, 11 a.m. 1.00, 1.15, 3.00, 3.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00, 11.40, 11.35 p. m

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HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.01 p.m.
BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a. m. §1.15 §5.00, †5.30, §10.15, †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, †8.35 §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †5.00, *5.30 †5.30 †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
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GIRL TRYSTS WITH FORTY.

Mischievous English Maiden Gets Two Score Lovesick Ones Together Who Finally Realize Joke.

Colchester, England, is laughing over the way in which a score or so of the youth of both sexes have been hoaxed. Twenty or more of the "gilded youths" of Colchester received a letter, delicately scented and daintily written in a feminine hand, making appointments with a girl outside one of the biggest buildings in the town.

The girl declared her passion to each in the most endearing fashion, and asked in order to make identification complete that the gallant swain should wear a sailor hat slightly tilted on the right side, a rolled umbrella under his right arm and a sprig of ivy in his button hole.

Then, at the appointed hour, a number of pilgrims, specially dressed for the occasion, were observed to approach the building over which a large clock denoted the hour of appointment. They were gradually reenforced, and passers-by were struck by the fact that each wore a sailor hat set rakishly over his right eye, twirled an umbrella in a vain attempt to appear unconcerned and sported a leaf of ivy in his coat.

Presently the young gentlemen themselves began to study one another's "get-up" with increasing embarrassment and discomfort—a sensation which was shortly accentuated by the appearance of several ladies, each wearing ivy, who glanced furtively at the young gentlemen, and then at each other and appeared considerably puzzled. Not a word was said, but gradually the assembly of both sexes began to disperse, to the intense amusement of a crowd who had collected, attracted by the unusual uniformity of attire among 40 young folks.

Another Reason.

"Why do you suppose Mr. Bilkins is so anxious to get into politics?" asked the first citizen.

"Well," answered the second citizen, "I suppose he thinks he can get a chance to make a speech."

SOME NEW CAPITAL HOMES

Secretaries Taft and Morton Have Chosen Residences with Pleasant Histories.

Washington.—Visitors with a view to shorten distances between calls during the coming season will find their pleasure in this regard considerately looked after in the selections made by the new householders at the capital. Three of them are close neighbors on K street, Secretary Taft having leased 1603 K street, adjoining 1601, where Secretary Hitchcock has resided for several years, and Secretary Morton

SECRETARY MORTON'S HOUSE.
It Promises to Be One of the Social Centers of Washington This Winter.

having selected 1612 K street, just across the street. A third newcomer to K street is Gen. Chaffee, who in a month or so will be living at 1731 K street, on the square west of Connecticut avenue.

Secretary Taft's new home is the house made famous as the residence of the late Dr. W. W. Johnston, and, since his death, unoccupied. It has plenty of room for the sociabilities that naturally accrue to a cabinet residence. It is a double house, with a wide hall. The triple suite of rooms on the left as the hall is entered, once the office of a busy man, will be turned over to new uses, as library, reception room or sitting room. On the opposite side of the hall was formerly the parlor. At the rear a door opens on the staircase hall, across from which is the dining room.

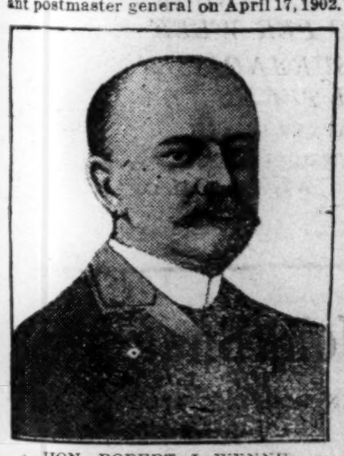
Secretary Morton's first Washington home will be shortly established at the residence of the late Senator Quay, says the Star. It is also a double house and was built less than ten years ago by the senator, who liked the quiet surroundings and enjoyed many happy days there. It is among the finest of the modern homes built in this city during the past decade, although many *others now outrank it in size.* For ordinary purposes, however, its accommodations are ample. On the east side is the Samuel T. Ward residence, and adjoining a garden lot on the west is the fine home of Senator Elkins. A half circle drive leads up to the broad stone steps. The large drawing room at the right of the hall is an exceedingly tasteful apartment. Green predominates in its furnishings, but the shade is a dull one and the effect wrought out in the rich satin and brocade hangings and coverings on the furniture, etc., is most artistic. The middle room is the music room, and the coloring, a light yellow, keeps it bright and cheerful. It has a wide bay window on the west and the grand piano is near it.

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL

Robert J. Wynne Will Hold an Important Cabinet Portfolio for a Time at Least.

Washington—Robert J. Wynne has become postmaster general by direct appointment of President Roosevelt. His appointment under the law is effective until the end of the next session of the senate. It is well understood that Mr. Wynne will be succeeded in time by George Cortelyou.

Mr. Wynne was appointed first assistant postmaster general on April 17, 1902.



HON. ROBERT J. WYNNE.
He Has Accepted the Postmaster Generalship in the President's Cabinet.

For nearly a quarter of a century he had been a Washington newspaper correspondent, serving at various times some of the most important newspapers in the country.

Mr. Wynne had not been in the office of the first assistant many months before he became convinced that some of the affairs of the department were not being conducted honestly. Quietly he set about to determine for himself what foundation there was for the charges. He obtained definite information bearing upon the matter. This he laid before Postmaster General Payne and the president. It was upon his first information that President Roosevelt ordered the inquiry, which is now a matter of history.

How long Mr. Wynne may continue as postmaster general has not been determined.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

MANY KILLED OR INJURED BY CARS DURING PAST YEAR.

Total Number Placed at 55,130, an Alarming Increase Over Last Year's—Collisions and Derailments.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, according to report recently issued by the interstate commerce commission, 3,787 persons were killed and 51,343 were injured on railroads in the United States. The total of 55,130 casualties is a large increase over the casualties of last year.

The total number of collisions and derailments in the period covered by the report was 11,291, involving damage of $9,383,077 to cars, engines and roadway. This is an increase of 648 collisions and derailments.

The casualties were an increase of 233 killed and of 5,336 injured over the preceding year. Four hundred and twenty of those killed were passengers and 3,367 railroad employes, and of those injured 8,077 were passengers and 43,260 railroad employes.

Included in these figures are the statistics for the last three months of the year, which show a total of 677 killed and 11,418 injured, a decrease from the preceding quarter.

These figures do not include casualties at highway crossings, to trespassers or persons walking along the track, in shops remote from the railroad, or to employes not actually on duty; nor trifling accidents to employes which did not prevent them from performing their accustomed service for more than three days, in the aggregate, during the ten days immediately following the accidents.

The report says: "As the accident bulletins are issued to furnish the public with facts, this exhibit of the dangers of railroad travel—an exhibit which the most conservative must agree should be termed alarming—will not be made the subject of comment in this place; but it will be proper to observe that each succeeding bulletin adds materially to the mass of evidence going to enforce the observations and recommendations which were made in the last annual report of the commission."

HORN BLOWING LATEST FAD

British "Beauty" Doctors Prescribe It for Development of Woman's Chest.

The latest British fad in beauty culture is the blowing of the French horn.

A London medical man seen by a representative could not deny that the French horn might have an improving effect on the feminine form. The blowing of musical instruments, he said, was a wonderful developer to the chest. It was not that the chest itself was really enlarged; it only had a greater capacity of inflation. What really happened was that the muscles around the chest were developed and the bust was thus improved.

The doctors instanced one after another notable singers whose figures were exceptionally fine through continual inflation of the lungs.

He gave one word of warning to stout ladies; this was that they must commence horn blowing very gradually, or syncope might result. He also said that it would be better if ladies could not be seen while practicing, for the effect of playing on the facial expression is not good.

HAD MARVELOUS DIGESTION

English Woman Who Swallowed Dominoes, Stones, Iron Screws and Other Solids Passes Away.

A British celebrity, and a wonderful woman in more ways than one, has passed away at Bristol, England—Mrs. Williams, an old news seller.

She was gifted with a marvelous memory, and still more marvelous digestion. Chapters of Scripture and all Watts' and Wesley's hymns she knew by heart. So great had the fascination for swallowing solids become with her that on one occasion she seized a box of dominoes and swallowed no fewer than 28 intact. Upon a later occasion she swallowed one and one-half pounds of large gravel stones, and again, in 1870, 13 large iron screws, but she completely recovered.

Needless to say, she was the object of wonder, if not consternation, to Bristol doctors, and her digestive organs remained unimpaired to the last.

Strange Race of Cannibals.

The Thibetans tell most extravagant tales of the Abars' country. They say the inhabitants are cannibals on occasions, but that they live generally on grass, which they munch on all fours, like animals. The men, the Thibetans insist, have horns growing behind their ears. They wear no clothes, and carry no offensive weapons. When fighting among themselves they rend each other with their teeth and nails. They are afraid of strangrs. The Thibetans would long ago have possessed themselves of the Abars' country, but the lamas forbid them to enter regions "inhabited by devils."

The Conscientious Murderer.

It was fine sense of the conscientious that led the Rhode Island murderer accused of killing a woman with an ax to plead "not guilty with the ax," and afterward to confess that he had done the deed with a club. Though he had committed murder he could not stoop to the telling of a lie.

Birth and Death Rate Lower.

Fewer persons died and a less number were born throughout England and Wales last year than in 1902, while in London itself both births and deaths were the fewest recorded for many years.

PROUD OF OUR MACHINERY

Europeans Are Said to Take Keen Satisfaction in Possession of American Goods.

"Europeans are as proud of the American machinery they have in their factories and shops as women are of their Turkish rugs," said Robert C. Webster, of Milwaukee, who recently returned from a trip of a year and a half through continental Europe and Great Britain in the interests of a firm of cotton mill supply manufacturers of Boston.

"Europe has been opened up to American machinery for only a few years, but the progress it is making there is remarkable. You see American engines everywhere, and the number of American sewing machine agencies in European cities is great. In the water works plant at Glasgow there is an enormous American engine, and I saw one of 3,000-horsepower built by the same company in Italy.

"There is a great opportunity for Americans in Europe and they are desired everywhere by manufacturers introducing machinery and products on the European markets. Good salesmen can practically make their own terms and the demand far exceeds the supply. The attitude of the European to the United States is one of fear, both commercially and otherwise. All the nations are watching this country closely and have the impression that it has enormous resources and unlimited latent power. One of the stories current in Germany is that the kaiser sent one of his army generals to this country at the time of the Spanish war. His report was that all the nations of Europe might best the United States for one year, but that in five this country, with its unlimited resources could get the best of the combined powers."

FAVORS WHIPPING POST.

Connecticut Official Advocates Its Introduction for Certain Criminals in His State.

A. M. Lewis, selectman of Southington, Conn., advocated at the annual session of the State Association of Selectmen and Boards of Charities the whipping of criminals. During his many years of service as selectman, he said, he had been convinced that there are men who are more brutal than human, and for whom jail or state prison is too good.

He realized, he said, that the whipping post was a harsh institution, but he knew that there were men for whom nothing was too cruel. He told of one man who laughed when sent to jail, and who, when asked what should be done with his children, laughed and said: "Oh, I don't care; kill them if you want to."

"I believe," said Mr. Lewis, "that the whipping post would just about fit such men as that, and I believe that it could be used in such a way that it would greatly reduce pauperism."

Several members said they believed whipping would be a good thing in certain cases. The whipping post will be advocated by Mr. Lewis before a committee of the legislature. There appears to be a sentiment all over the state for harsher measures for criminals, owing to the unusual outbreak of crime during the past two years in Connecticut.

OLD HISTORY IS REVEALED

Valuable Mauscripts Relating to the Early Colonial Times Discovered in England.

Dr. Charles Andrews, professor of history at Bryn Mawr college, recently returned to his home in Hartford, Conn., from England, where he has made some very valuable discoveries of manuscript in the record office there relating to the early history of this country. About $6,000 was appropriated recently by the Carnegie institute for research along this line, which was undertaken by Dr. Andrews. He said that matter was scattered about in different departments, but that there was an enormous amount of manuscript hidden away that dealt entirely with early colonial history here.

Dr. Andrews discovered in the colonial office alone about 2,000 to 2,500 volumes of manuscripts. The admiralty, treasury, war, home and foreign offices each had some. There was also important material in the courts of law relating to the charters, writs issued, etc.

Dr. Andrews confined himself in research to the period between 1606, the starting of the Virginia colony, and 1783, the treaty of Paris.

Long Drive to Visit Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wheeler, of Horton, Kan., are about to visit relatives in Iowa, but owing to the numerous railroad accidents refuse to go on the cars. Mr. Wheeler has purchased a span of good horses and a light wagon, and will drive to Iowa. When he travels in a wagon he always takes the precaution of stopping at every railroad crossing and getting out and looking to see if a train is approaching.

Hard on Chicago—or Meredith?

Now doesn't George Meredith wish he hadn't? says the Boston Herald. A straw vote in Chicago on the merits of his scheme of limited marriage discloses the fact that a large proportion of those interested in the subject of matrimony, in one way or another, never heard of Meredith.

Always a Game of Chance.

An Arizona bachelor wants to know if he will violate the law by raffling himself off at one dollar for 2,500 chances to get a husband. Certainly not. It has always been held that marriage is a lottery.

SEEK SUNKEN GOLD.

MEANS DEVISED TO INSPECT SUNKEN TREASURE SHIP.

Inventor Explores Spanish Vessel Which Sank Over 200 Years Ago—Trouble of Shifting Sands Overcome.

For the first time in over 200 years a human foot has been set upon the deck of one of the ancient Spanish treasure ships lost in the Bay of Vigo, Spain.

Cavaliere Pino, who has been endeavoring since April, with the help of his hydroscope and elevators, to raise the ships and to recover the $140,000,000 worth of treasure they are supposed to contain, has succeeded, with three companions, in boarding the sunken ship Almirante.

Two great difficulties have stood in the way of Pinto's work up to the present. Most of the ships, lying at a depth of about 90 feet, are buried in the sand that two rivers pour upon them as they flow into the bay. The sand is so abundant that divers, directly they descend, find themselves buried in sand clouds, and can see nothing.

The inventor, however, has already devised a means to overcome the difficulty. He has perfected plans for an instrument which will allow him actually to descend to the sea bed itself, and to examine with his own hands the objects that the lenses of his hydroscope have revealed.

It is to consist mainly of a long steel telescopic tube, which may be elongated to any length desired. Down this tube the sea bed explorer may descend until he touches bottom. The bottom of the tube is to be open, but a strong current of compressed air is to play through it to keep out the water. The tube will be built in water-tight compartments, and lit by electric lamps. A firm in Virgo is at present hard at work making the simple but effective piece of mechanism.

Meantime Pino, impatient of delays, has made a descent in a long tube of his hydroscope, which gave him the idea of the new machine.

The great camera at the end of the tube containing the lenses was removed, and the sea telescope was then carefully lowered until it came in contact with the sand covering the Almirante—one of the nine ships that have been identified. Cavaliere Pino descended the steps that run down inside the hydroscope until he found himself on the deck of the galleon.

He was accompanied by M. Clem Colineau, a rich French gentleman, who is financially interested in the invention; Signor Raffaelo Moglia, the captain of the San Clemente, and a diver.

The tube was slowly moved hither and thither about the ship, in response to telephone orders from Pino to those in charge above, and by this novel method a thorough exploration was made of a small portion of the ship.

GIRL IS FULL OF NEEDLES.

Forty-Nine Are Recovered from Body of Warren, O., Maid—The Ailment Explained.

Mabel Murray, 17 years old, lives in Warren, O. Every time she has a pain her mother goes on a hunt for needles. For several years previous to April, 1903, Mabel frequently experienced severe headaches and pains in different places on her body. Her education was interfered with, and doctors could not diagnose her trouble.

That she was suffering from rheumatism seemed the most plausible explanation. However, a year ago last April the mystery was explained, when, on feeling a pain in her hip, Mabel discovered a needle point protruding at the place where the pain was most severe. The family physician removed the needle.

Later Mabel had a pain in her arm. The doctor pulled out another needle. Then came a pain in a leg, and Mabel's mother learned how to extract the needles with the aid of a little pair of pincers.

At last Mrs. Murray had a collection of 49 needles.

SALT LAKE TO BE UTILIZED

Saline Deposits in Texas to Be Refined and Put on Market—Cattle Relish It.

It is proposed to utilize the great salt deposits in the eastern part of El Paso county, Texas.

The lakes have long been known. Part of the land belongs to the state and part to private individuals. For years the stockmen in adjoining districts have been shipping salt from the lake for their cattle. Along the shores of the water great deposits have accumulated, and this is hauled away by the wagon load. No effort has been made to purify it, but cattle, when they cannot get any other, will eat it, and no bad effects have followed.

It is now proposed to purify this salt according to the usual methods and put it on the market. To collect the salt shallow tanks will be constructed, and when the water evaporates the salt can be obtained without being mixed with foreign ingredients. It is stated that the deposits are superior to those worked near Colorado City.

Trees Bearing Second Crop.

From different ranches in the vicinity of Salinas, Kan., come reports that in almost every orchard apple and cherry trees are in full bloom, equaling those in the early season of the year. In many instances blossoms are so far advanced that many owners expect to have the trees bear a second crop, unless a severe frost intervenes. The phenomenon is very rare here, and has caused much speculation.

-Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

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J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

NUBBINS OF NONSENSE.

Opportunity is a knocker; it knocks once at every man's door.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

Sooner or later the patient taxpayer is called upon to foot the bills.—Chicago Record-Herald.

It is because a man doesn't know a woman that he asks her to marry him.—Chicago Daily News.

The man who invented mirrors deserves a— But the chances are that the inventor of mirrors was a woman.—Chicago Tribune.

Being rich is a relative term, after all. A boy with a dime is sometimes richer than a man with a million dollars.—Somerville Journal.

In the interest of accuracy and at the risk of being voted ungallant, we desire to state that it is not always proper to refer to the end seat hog as "him."—Washington Post.

The hero in a magazine story is made to say that he admires the freckles on the nose of the heroine. It requires little mental effort to imagine a sequel to the story, telling how he had to buy freckle lotions for her.—Chicago Tribune.

APHORISTIC ADDENDA.

No degree of temptation justifies any degree of sin.—N. P. Willis.

Truthfulness is at the foundation of all personal excellence.—Samuel Smiles.

There is no benefit so small, that a good man will not magnify it.—Seneca.

Manners carry the world for a moment, character for all time.—A. Bronson Alcott.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.—Macdonald.

Perfect valor is to do without witnesses what one would do before all the world.—Rochefoucauld.

It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—Johnson.

Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother that God did not fasten the other end round the neck of the oppressor.—Lamartine.

SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

Chin Yung Yen has won a fellowship at Columbia university. No other Chinaman has achieved this honor.

Washington Duke and his two sons, James B. and B. N., have given a total of $900,000 to Trinity college, Durham, N. C.

English is in the future to be an optional subject in all public schools in Saxony, on the ground that it is "the most widely-used civilized language in the world."

The average wage of a male schoolteacher in the United States is about $450 per year. The average salary of a woman teacher in the United States is about $350 per year.

ODD ORNAMENTS.

Gold, silver and copper are all used for jewelry in these days, and the metals are studded with pearls, garnets, turquoises, topaz and amethysts.

Gold set with pale green chrysoprase is charming.

Odd ornaments are made of silver set with opals.

A big buckle of hammered silver has in its center a plaque of peacock blue enamel.

A pretty pendant is of hammered silver on a piece of pearl shell, set with turquoises and baroque pearls.

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Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

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that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb.

Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or Post-Office money order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid; or if you want it sent C. O. D., it will come by express, 35 cents extra.

In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a book free of charge. Packed so that no one will know the contents except receiver.

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CITY BRIEFS.

Mr. W. H. Hart, a leader in the Howard University Law School, addressed the Bethel Literary Society on last Tuesday evening. His address was mostly confined to his arrest for violation of the "Jim Crow" car law in Maryland some time ago. His speech was amusing and imaginary to some extent. Mr. Hart did not say whether he was a negro, white man, or an Indian. Several who attended the meeting had their pockets filled with excerpts from the Star, but he devoted so much time to his own case that an opportunity was not afforded anyone to discuss his address.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and Vicinity meets every Monday at Cadets' Armory, 708 O Street northwest, at 1.30 P. M.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Director W. L. Houston is out again after an illness of nearly three weeks.

Bro. W. H. Brown, the efficient secretary of the District delegation to the B. M. C., was simply "de-lighted" with Columbus. He is a forceful speaker, well informed, and Union Light Lodge should be congratulated for sending him as delegate.

Chairman W. C. Martin fully appreciates the splendid service rendered the Washington delegation by Capt. W. C. Gray during the grand parade in Columbus. Of course the delegates could not just properly execute the captain's orders to "guide right," "left oblique," "close up," etc., etc. They were not Patriarchie No. 18, you know.

Bro. John Keys, the P. S. of John F. Cook Lodge, no. 1185, has been quite ill for two weeks. He has the sympathy of a large number of brethren who hope he will soon be out again.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1365, is a beneficiary under the last will and testament of Bolden Evans, deceased, the validity of which as to certain real estate was established by the verdict of a jury in Circuit Court No. 2 on Monday last. Messrs. W. C. Martin and B. F. Leighton appeared for the committee. Bolden Evans was a member of said lodge, and died in February, 1901.

The report of the committee on the state of the Order appointed by the G. M. at the last B. M. C., of which Bro. J. W. Muse is chairman, will be of much interest to the Order at large.

The many friends of Bro. Langhorne, of Mount Olive Lodge, No. 1333, will be pained to learn that he has been quite ill for a week or two.

Mrs. M. A. Parker, the popular D. M. N. G. of District H. of R., No. 1, and the efficient R. W. G. R. of the Grand H. of R. in America, is daily growing in fraternal strength. She has the ear of all the active, progressive members of the H.'s of R. in the District.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLERIDGE TAYLOR

WILL CONDUCT

CONVENTION HALL,

CHORUS OF 200 VOICES.

Hiawatha, Nov. 16. Varied Program Nov. 17.

All seats reserved. Prices $1.50, $1.00. 75 cts., and 50 cts at Philpit's Ticket Agency 925 Pa. ave., N. W.

Marine Band Orchestra 52 pieces, Mr. Burleigh Mme. Clough, and Mr. Freeman.

To Subscribers only. Advance sale open Sat. Nov. 5th Public sale open Saturday Nov. 12th at 7 A. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Cheap excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair Wednesdays, November 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d. Only $17.00 round trip from Washington. Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains. Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale. Call on ticket agent for time of train and full information.

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The contract which renders it possible for us to give the *Farm and Fireside* free with each cash subscription to THE BEE expires by limitation on the thirty-first of October. It is "Now or Never." You had better borrow the two dollars with which to make home happy with these two interesting papers than to let this chance go by. It's the best investment you can secure with money. Try it and you will reap heavy weekly dividends.

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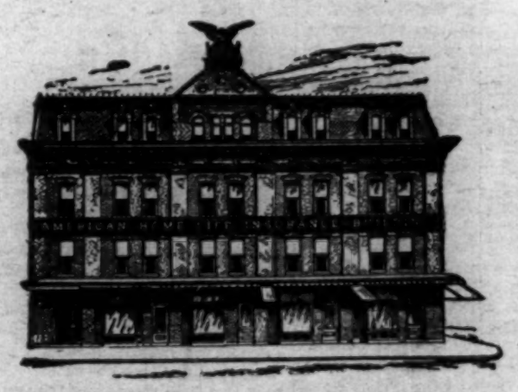

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